INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B. 1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

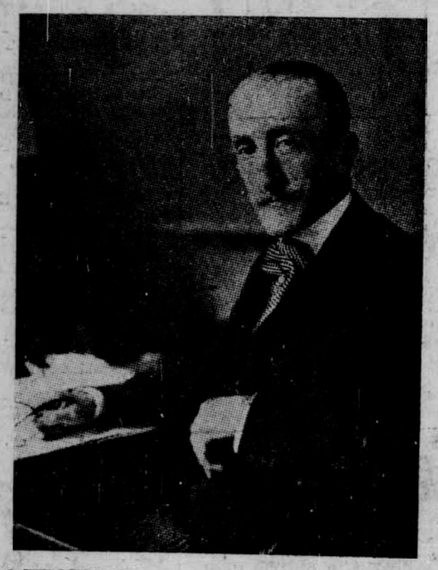
FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 90.— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

THE NEW VICEROY.



Lord WILLINGDON, who arrives to-day in Bombay.

LORD IRWIN'S ARRIVAL IN CITY.

Receives Various Deputations.

H. E. Lord Irwin and Lady Irwin arrived at the Central Station on Thursday at 8-15 a.m. Although the arrival was private an elaborate police arrangement was made both on the railway line and at the station. From the compound of the railway station to Grant Road Bridge railway and city police constables and officers were posted to ensure the safety of the departing Viceroy. The railway trains arriving at Central Station in the morning either were diverted to Grant Road Station or were delayed for some time till the Viceregal train arrived. The 10 Up Kathiawar Mail which arrived at Central Station a little before 8 a.m. was diverted to Grant Road station while the 3 Down Kathiawar Express was delayed by 45 minutes and was brought to Central Station at 9-30 a.m.

The Viceroy was received by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Commander, Bombay District, the Sheriff, Municipal Commissioner, the Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police. On arrival, 31 guns were fired from the saluting battery.

Lady Irwin presided at 10-30 a.m. over the meeting of the Governing Body of the All-India Women's Education Fund Association at the Government House while the Viceroy received the executive Councillors and the Ministers of the Government of Bombay at 11-40 a.m. and then accepted addresses from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and millowners' Association.

'NO OTHER VICEROY MORE RESPECTED.'

European Merchants Praise Lord Irwin.

The following is a summary of the address to Lord Irwin presented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday:—

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which we have the honour to represent, desires most respectfully to approach you with an expression of appreciation of your eminent services to this country and of the able and courageous manner in which you have discharged the arduous duties of your high office.

Since we welcomed Your Excellency five years ago political agitation has loomed larger than ever on the Indian horizon, and it must be safe to say that no previous Viceroy of recent times has left after a term of office which has witnessed political developments of so far-reaching importance as those which have occurred during the past five years. It is likewise safe to say that no Viceroy during his term of office has commanded more universal respect and affection from all classes of the community, or could have merited a more sincere expression of admiration than we venture to record to-day.

CHANGE IS LIBERAL ATTITUDE

The outstanding political features of Your Excellency's Viceroyalty have been that it has covered the close of the ten-year probationary period laid down in the Government of India Act which inaugurated the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, that it has seen the appointment and the report of the Statutory Commission appointed under that Act, and that it has closed with the epoch-making session in London of an open Conference on the future constitution of India attended by many of the leading personalities in the Indian political arena. This Conference, the success of which is undoubtedly due in large measure to Your Excellency's well-directed efforts, has resulted in a remarkable change in the attitude of liberal Indian opinion, and closed in a spirit of goodwill which should be of happy augury for the future development of Indian political institutions on sound constitutional lines.

WHAT "PLAIN MEN" THINK.

Unfortunately the history of Your Excellency's term in India contains some dark pages also. Freedom of opinion, and liberty to express it, have always been among the most cherished rights of the British people, and these are privileges which have not been denied in India, any more than in any other part of the Empire. But there has been an element, constantly growing in vehemence and in power, which has not been content to work by constitutional methods for the objects which it claims to foster. The activities of this group, though kept in check by your Excellency's Government, as far as has been found compatible within the limit of conciliation, have recently culminated in the outbreak of what its leaders term civil disobedience, but what plain men, including, we are glad to note, the Prime Minister of Great Britain can only describe as lawlessness. The non-violence claimed for the movement has inevitably been disregarded, and some terrible acts of outrage and terrorism have been perpetrated.

THAT "ATMOSPHERE".

We live in India, in these days in the midst of stirring times and events move so rapidly that what is written or said to-day may be falsified to-morrow. We can only

(Continued on page 5.)

Gandhiji Sees Irwin At Government House

AN HOUR'S CHAT WITH THE VICEROY.

WILL MEET WILLINGDON AND SYKES.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by a small party including Mr. Mahadeobhai Desai, Miss Slade (Miraben) and Mr. Pyarilal arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by the Gujarat Mail.

He alighted at Dadar to avoid demonstrations and walked about a mile before he got into a waiting motor car in which he drove to Manibhuvan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. As a result of his recent indisposition Mahatmaji looked much weaker; however, he has his never-failing smile for every one.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

Mahatmaji had an interview with Lord Irwin, at the Government House at 3 p.m. Gandhiji had an hour's conversation with Lord Irwin. And when he came out of the State Bungalow he was literally mobbed by the press men but as usual he refused to give any statement. Gandhiji was accompanied to Government House by his nephew Mr. Mathurdas Tricumji.

To-day Gandhiji intends to see the Governor and day after to-morrow Lord Willingdon.

TALK WITH CONGRESS WORKERS.

Later in the evening on Thursday Gandhiji had conversation with a number of local Congress workers. He is reported to have admitted that he was worried over the non-return of confiscated lands in Gujarat but looked forward to settle the question amicably.

MILLOWNERS DEPUTATION WAITS UPON GANDHIJI.

A deputation of Bombay and Ahmedabad millowners had an informal Conference with Mahatma Gandhi at his residence in Gamdevi earlier in the day regarding the firegin cloth re-export scheme. Prominent amongst the millowners present were Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Sir Ness Wadia, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. S. B. Saklatwala, Mr. Chimanlal Parekh, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Kasturbhoi Lalbhai and Mr. Laljee Naranji.

After a pretty long conference with Gandhiji it was decided to appoint an executive committee immediately to proceed with the scheme of speeding up the re-export of foreign cloth.

Protest Against Hotson's Appointment As Governor.

—:o:—

MOVE OF CITY FATHERS FOR SPECIAL MEETING.

BOMBAY, April 16.

The following requisition signed by 16 City Fathers has been sent to the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned, request you to call a special meeting of the Corporation to consider the following proposition:—

"That the President be requested to convey to the Government the respectful protest of the Corporation against their action in overriding the rights of an Indian in making the appointment of the acting Governor during the absence on leave of H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes.

TO MEMORY OF BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES.

MONUMENT RAISED AND RAZED DOWN

LAHORE, April 16.

At the spot near Ferozepore on the Bank of the Sutlej river where the remains of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were cremated, a largely attended fair was held on Hindu New Year's day on Monday last and a monument was erected. It is now reported that last night the monument was razed to the ground and bricks, mortar, etc. were all removed.—A. P.

IRWIN'S LATEST ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

Applied To Berars.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 16.

The C. P. Government Gazette extraordinary dated 14th instant announces the application of the Foreign Relations Ordinance to Berars.

KING'S PROGRESS.

London April 16—An official statement from Windsor states that the King is progressing satisfactorily. No further official statements will be issued.—Reuter.

Morvi Settlement Thanks To Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, April 16.

Under Mahatma Gandhi's advise a batch of ladies under Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal Sarabhai will tour Kathiawar at the beginning fo June doing propaganda among women. Sjt. Haridas Gandhi a volunteer of Gandhiji's first batch will accompany them.

Gandhiji has decided to stay when he returns here in the building of the Vidyapith instead of at Dr. Pranjivandas Bungalow.

It is understood that the settlement at Morvi was brought about as a result of two letters addressed by Gandhiji to the Prince and the Satyagrahis.—A. P.

MUSLIM NATONALIST PARTY THEN AND NOW.

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

Interviewed regarding the work and policy of the Muslim Nationalist Party Mr. Zahur Ahmad M. L. C., said:—

The gentlemen who started the so called Muslim Nationalist Party are precisely the same persons who supported the Nehru Report, many of whom were signatories to it and took an active part in the discussions at Lucknow in 1928. Everyone knows how the Muslim Community has repudiated the Nehru Report and every Muslim connected with it. The same tactics are being repeated to-day with the difference that the movement then was led by Pandit Motilal Nehru but now it is led by Gandhiji.—A. P.

"GENERAL" AVARI RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY

—:o:—

Recommendation Of Medical Board

AVARI'S PROTEST AGAINST STIGMA OF LUNACY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 16.

"General" Avari was released last night at 9 as the result of the recommendation of the specially appointed Medical Board consisting of the Civil Surgeon Major Jatha, Doctors Chaukorkar, Sampson and Roy.

Mr. Abhyanker, Barriste President of the C. P. Marathi Congress Committee had the exclusive interview with Sjt. Avari in the Mental Hospital on 14th. Sjt. Avari was lying on bed and his condition was very weak and exhausted. He had not taken even a drop of water for the last four days.

During the conversation Sjt. Avari strongly protested against his retention in the Mental Hospital and bitterly resented the stigma of lunacy cast upon him. Subsequently Mr. Abhyanker discussed the matter with Deputy Commissioner and explained the strength of public opinion that was gathering over the condition was tried to be imposed under the Lunacy Act but on the suggestion of Mr. Abhyanker that his release must be from jail it was waived and "General" Avari was released unconditionally.

elected directors.

SJT. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

To Meet Gandhiji And Sirdar Vallabhbhai.

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Apr. 16.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress left to-day for Bombay to meet Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel there on the 18th instant.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JULY.

New York, April 16.

Previous closing	10.18
To-day's opening	10.10
Difference	plus 1/2
To-day's closing	10.19
Difference	plus .01
Broach expectation	A-M Rs. 195
Broach expectation	J-A Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, April 16.

Previous closing	5.56
To-day's opening	5.57
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing	5.55
Difference	unch'd.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 16.

Silver ready	13 6 0
Higher	0 4 0
Silver forward	13 4 0
Higher	0 6 0

Tone of market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 16.

Vaishakh	43 15 0
Jaith	43 12 0

with duty

"THE JOURNEY'S END'

A snap of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin and party on their arrival in the Bombay Central.

—Shivji.

"King Alfonso Has Not Abdicated."

DUKE OF MIRANDA'S INTERVIEW WITH REUTER.

LEFT SPAIN TO AVOID CIVIL WAR.

But Will Bow To Popular Will At General Elections

LONDON, April 16.

Marseilles—"Make it quite clear that His Majesty has not abdicated" said the Duke of Miranda, King Alfonso's Major Domo, when interviewed byy Reuter.

King Alfonso, who declined to see the interviewers, instructed the Duke of Miranda to make a statement on his behalf.

AVOIDING CIVIL WAR.

The Duke of Miranda declared that the King fully retained all the royal prerogatives. His sole object in leaving Spain was to avoid civil war. The King would allow the people to pronounce definitely at the general elections in June and bow to the decision of the people.

King Alfonso plans to join his family in Paris where they will stay for sometime. Thereafter the Royal Family may proceed to London but nothing has been definitely decided.—Reuter.

KING OF SPAIN IN FRANCE.

LONDON, April 16.

Marseilles—King Alfonso has arrived here. He departs for Paris this afternoon.—Reuter.

ALFONSO'S MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 15.

Paris.—The manifesto prepared by Kig Alfonso before leaving Madrid says that the elections clealy showed that he had lost the love of his people, but his conscience tells him that this disaffection will not be permanent because he has always acted so as to serve Spain. Doubtless he has erred sometimes, but Spain has always been generous to unwilful faults. He might have used various means to maintain the Royal prerogative and to fight his adversaries effectively, but he resolutely wants to eschew anything that might throw his countrymen into civil and fratricidal war.

King Alfonso further says, "I renounce none of my rights. I am waiting to learn the real expression of collective opinion of the public and until the nation has spoken I deliberately suspend the exercise of Royal Power and depart from Spain, thus recognising that she is the sole mistress of her destinies. I am performing a duty dictated to me by the love of my country and I pray to God that other Spaniards may have as deep a comprehension of their duty as I."—Reuter.

Arrest Of Ex-Dictator Ordered

LONDON, April 15.

Madrid.—The arrest of General Berenguer, ex-Dictator, has been ordered.

Government has announced that it intends to exact full responsibility for acts committed under the dictatorship.—Reuter.

FIRST DECREE OF THE REPUBLIC

—:o:—

Complete Political Amnesty

RUGBY, April 15.

The proclamation of a Republic in Spain yesterday evening was followed by scenes of wild excitement in the Capital and other towns lasting throughout the night. Although there were minor collisions between the demonstrators, no serious disorders seem to have occurred. Press reports regarding the movements of the Royal Family are conflicting. Some telegrams say that King Alfonso and his family left by car for Paris late last night. Others state that the King drove to Carthagena and embarked this morning on a Spanish cruiser which will convey him to his destination which is believed to be either England or France. The Queen is reported to have remained with several members of the family in the Royal Palace, Madrid, last night and to be leaving to-day by special train under escort for France. Newspapers make references to the calmness maintained by King Alfonso and

(Continued on page 5.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced GOANESE BUTLER for Guest House, Tonk, Tonk State, Rajputana, pay Rs. 45 p.m. Apply VICE-PRESIDENT, Council Tonk. with copies chits.
A 2842

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER with Oil Factory experience pay up to Rs. 300/- per month according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4823

WANTED.—For permanent Indian and Overseas service with ourselves. 80 CLERKS, 10 STOREKEEPERS, 8 ACCOUNTANTS. Terms Reasonable. Passage paid. Apply up to 28th instant. GENERAL MANAGER, Earnest Bright & Company. Manufacturers and Distributors, Ludhiana. (Punjab).
A R4819

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4811

Profession.

AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST—to-day and to-morrow sure figures. Do not lose the opportunity. MALADKAR, ASTROLOGER, "Shanti Nivas", Girgaon Back Road, near Two Elephants.
P R 4828

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Earn thousands monthly through Prof. SHROFF'S one sure New York Cotton Closing Figure. Charges Rupees ten, Special 5, doubling twenty, trebling fifty or sharing profit. Opposite "Pigeon Stand, Mint Road near G.P.O.
R4796

Machinery, Tools, Etc

DYEING, SPINNING WEAVING MACHINERY PLANTS, new and second Hand of England, DINSHAW Co., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N R4814

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the KARLEKAR GRAND CIRCUS has cut off all connections with Mr. B. I. V. NAIDU, of Bellary, (ex-General Manager, Karlekar Circus). The said Mr. Naidu is in possession of a Promissory Note executed by undersigned which stands adjusted and set off. Anybody dealing with Mr. Naidu, aforesaid either in connection with the above Circus or the Promissory Note abovementioned will be the executor of his own wrong and the undersigned won't be held responsible for any dealing therewith.

PROFESSOR SHANKAR.
Karlekar Grand Circus.
R 4791

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy-designate and the departure of H. E. the Viceroy the APOLLO BUNDAR and STRAND ROAD will be RESERVED for public purposes as under:—

FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1931—From 6-15 a.m. until after the State procession has passed.

SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1931.—From 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 9th April, 1931.
2855

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy-designate and the departure of H. E. the Viceroy, the following roads will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purposes as under:—

FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1931.

From 7 a.m. until after the State procession has passed.
APOLLO PIER ROAD,
ESPLANADE ROAD (South) as far as Flora Fountain.
CHURCHGATE STREET (West.)

From 8 a.m. until after the State Procession has passed.
QUEEN'S ROAD—from its junction with Churchgate Street to New Queen's Road.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
SANDHURST BRIDGE,
CHAUPATI,
WALKESHWAR ROAD TO LOWER GATE— Government House.

SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1931

From 12 noon until after the Viceregal procession has passed.
MAYO ROAD—from Bandstand to Queen's Statue

From 12-15 p.m. until after the Viceregal procession has passed.
WAUDBY ROAD,
BORI BUNDAR.

From 12-20 p.m. until after the Viceregal procession has passed.
HORNBY ROAD (South) from Bori Bundar.
ESPLANADE ROAD from its junction with Hornby Road to Apollo Pier Road.
APOLLO PIER ROAD.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th April, 1931.
2854

S. S. "GENOA MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on 15th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 7. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a writen application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
2867

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

CLIENTS of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL are requested to take away all papers and proceedings prior to 1920 relating to their completed suits and matters upto that year within 15 days from the date hereof, after which they will be destroyed or dealt with in such manner as may be thought proper.

Dated this 16th day of April 1931.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
2865

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 MILCH BUFFALOES WITH UTENSILS CONNECTED AND MILK BUSINESS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for Mr. Valli Fatha, Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr. Essak Moosa, Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots in the stables of Ahmed Sulleman Dinath at Haines Road, Jacob Circle, near Hindustan Mills:—

40 Milch Buffaloes with utensils connected and milk business.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1931, at 2 p. m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Eau-de-cologne, Cinema films, Brushes, Cycle bells, Asbestos packings, Paper toys, Taylors model, Electric wire, Portable gramophone and record empty cases, H. M. V. Gramophone records, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ENGLISH AND PLAIN DESIGNS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ALL TO MATCH.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 19th instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) at 6/12, Bruce Street, near Central Bank Fort, very valuable highly polished durable dining drawing and bedroom furniture, portable gramophone, sandlewood bronzed and brass ornaments, very rich full size spring cushioned Chesterfield suites, ice refrigerator, platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th April 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda wheat, rice, dall, toor, juwari linseed, husk, dry chillies, sugar, castorseed, groundnut seed, yellow earth and sweeping grain and cotton cases of soap tea, acid, iron nails, condensed milk, condiments and machinery, bundles of gunny bags, papers, wooden planks, iron bolts and hoops, cotton piecegoods, motor springs and jagree iron safe, bars and empty casks C. I. sheets, tins of chunam, wooden chairs and other various articles etc., etc.

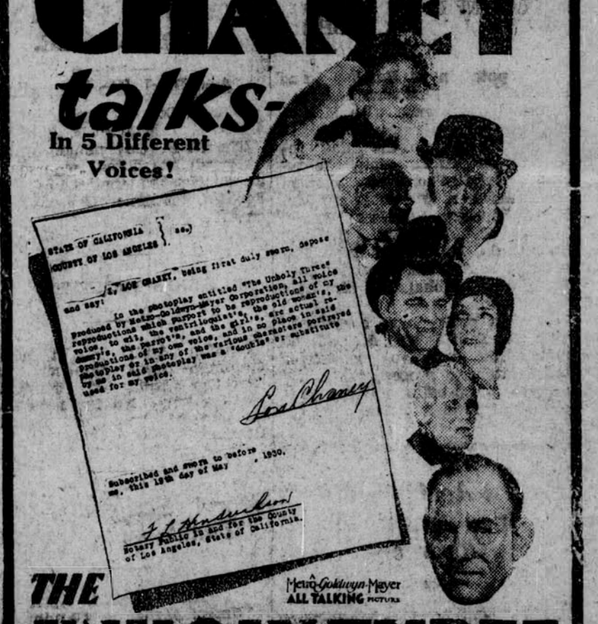
N. B.:—50 per cent. Cash Deposit. Delivery is to be taken before 9th May, 1931, failing which the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed off for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements

QUIET ON ALL FRONTS!
CITIZENS OF BOMBAY! FORGET NOT TO SEE
TO-MORROW OR DURING THE WEEK
PEACE-MAKER
MEHTA-LUHARS SCREEN SUPER-GEM
Showing the Noble Spirit of a
"CHIVALROUS MYSTERY-YOUTH WITH THE SPADE and the QUEEN WHO ROLLED IN VICIOUS FLAMES"
Starring Messrs Nayduchandra and Apte and Misses. Lobo, Kumudini and Mohini At
The Finest & Record-Piece in Screen-History
VISHNU CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE New Charny Road

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE SHOW OF 1000 WONDERS!
Paul Whiteman and his Band
IN
"KING of JAZZ"
Universal's Million Dollar Entertainment!
Featuring a galaxy of players selected from the World's leading exponents of every phase of Entertainment.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
GRAND OPENING WHEN
LON CHANEY talks—
In 5 Different Voices!

THE UNHOLY THREE
IT'S A THRILLER!

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6.30 & 10 P.M.
Universal's Latest All-Talking Screaming Comedy!
COHEN'S AND KELLY'S IN AFRICA

With
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
Also
SPECIAL TOPICAL FILM OF THE
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS at KARACHI

OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT
featuring
MRS. BAPSEY BAHAVALLA
and
HER BAND OF SOCIETY AMATEURS

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6.30 AND 10 P. M.
THE FOUR FEATHERS
Featuring,
RICHARD ARIEN,
WM. POWELL
NOAH BEERY.
A Stupendous Thriller.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL TALKING, SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
THE MARX BROS
IN
THE COCOANUTS
Hear and See the Inimitable fooling of the World's four greatest men.

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road,
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
FRED THOMSON
in
"THE TWO-GUN MAN"
NEXT SATURDAY
William Boyd
in
THE NIGHT FLYER.
A James Cruz Production.

PATHE
4. 6-30 & 10
YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THIS SPECIAL COMEDY PROGRAMME.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In
BURLESQUE ON CARMEN
Charlie's Greatest Comedy
With
5 Mickey Mouse Cartoons
And
THE BOAT RACE
from start to finish.
you will laugh for hours—and then some

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.
B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Bank Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 June.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 276-1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2.
GERMANY—
Banks Selling D D 68 1/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.
ARUBA RATE—
New York/London 4.85 7/8 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 5/16 16th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 15th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.10 1/8 14th inst. £4.4.10 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/16 14th inst. 13 1/8 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/16 14th inst. 13 1/16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/4 14th inst. 28 3/4 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/8 per cent 14th inst. 2 5/8 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent 14th inst. 2 3/4 per cent 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/4 p.c. cent. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

"Tone of Silver"—Quiet. Very little doing.
China Banks bought & sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 16.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-12.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1958 Rs. 94-10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 94-9.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-9.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 93/10.
6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100-4.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99-10.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 100/5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 101.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/9.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-10.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1960/60 Rs. 101/4.
Forward Rates:—1st May settlement, 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-8-0 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-14.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 16.
3 Months Discounts 2 5/8 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/4 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One month 5 1/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT:
May 4s 5-7/8d. up 1-1/8d.
July 4s. 7-1/8d. up 1d.
Oct. 4s. 9-1/8d. up 7/8d.
LONDON LINSEED:
April-May £9-0-0 down 1/3d.
May-June £9-0-0 down 2/6d.
LONDON LINSEED OIL:—
May-Aug. Sh.17-6d. up 1-1/2d.
Sep.-Dec. Sh. 18/3d. unchanged.
CHICAGO WHEAT:—
May dolls. 83-1/8 unchanged.
July dolls. 64-3/8 up 1.
Septr. dolls. 62-1/2 up 1.
ARGENTINE LINSEED:
June 10.65 up 10.
July 10.79 up 9.
NEW YORK SUGAR:—
July 134 down 5.
Sept. 143 down 4.
Dec. 150 down 5.
WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago):—
"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather in the Northwest and strength of Winnipeg market, but later declined partially on realising. Closed steady."
WHEAT CABLE: (Liverpool):—
"Market firm, continued buying. French Millers allowed 15 per cent. foreign wheat instead of 10 p.c."

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 15.

May	8.28
July	8.40
September	8.52
October	8.59
November	8.62
January	8.76
March	8.88
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.80

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on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

"F" WARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at the Committee office at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DR. HARDIKAR'S LECTURE.

There will be a public meeting in Laxminagar Pavilion, Khar Road, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. when Dr. N. S. Hardiker, the Secretary General of the All-India Volunteer Board will speak on "Reorganisation of Our Forces."

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Swadeshi Exhibition arranged by the Mahila Swadeshi Bhandar will be kept open to-day (Friday) between 5 and 8 p.m. at the Nathibai Kanya Shala Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 4. A Special demonstration of Economic Chula is arranged.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at S. M. Chawls Dharavi to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. when Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, Abidali Jafferbhai, G. S. Kanthi and others will speak on the "Karachi Congress Message".

KARACHI CONGRESS MESSAGE.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Nappoo Hall Gardens, Matunga, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari will address in Tamil on the "Karachi Congress Message". Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

The meeting of the Non-Brahmin Party, Bombay Branch will be held at the rooms of Advocate R. V. Kambli—Khariawalla Building, Lalbaug, Bombay on Saturday at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to elect 12 Delegates for the coming Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference (Session IV) to be held at "Shah Bai" via Dharamtar District Colaba—on 2nd of May.

HINDUSTANI SEVIKA DAL.

There will be a meeting of women volunteers of "D" Ward on Saturday at 4 p.m. at the Hind Mahila Samaj, Dhun Mansion, Bhatwadi.

STEAMERS MOVEMENT

Steamer clan Line "Haligones" left Suez 10th evening.

The P & O Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macdonia" with the mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

DR. HARDIKAR VISITS BAL VYAYAM MANDIR.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar visited Bal Vyayam Mandir, Gowalia Tank, on Tuesday. After an inspection of the Institution, addressing the members of the Mandir said, "Your efforts should not be merely to possess great strength like bull, but while developing your physical strength, your aim should be to produce strong and brave youths who will use their strength for the independence of their country in a most disciplined manner like the brave and disciplined "Mavala" soldiers of Shivaji. With this ideal before them, every member of this Institute should strive to achieve great efficiency in discipline and organisation, and be prepared at all times to sacrifice their all for the freedom of their country."

BHAGAT SINGH'S ASHES.

Sent Back To Lahore.

Sirdar Kultar Singh, the younger brother of Sirdar Bhagat Singh accompanied byy Mr. Kishorilal Shethi, President Congress Committee, Hoshiarpur, left for Lahore on Thursday by the Punjab Express. The silver casket with the ashes was also sent with them. They will reach Lahore 17th morning.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

Officers and volunteers of the National Militia are required to be present in full uniform at 4 p.m. at the Azad Maidan to-day (Friday).

PARADE ON GOWALIA TANK.

The members of the National Militia are required to be present at the Gowalia Tank in uniform at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday.

PROSECUTION WITNESS TAKEN TO VISAPUR JAIL.

Unable To Identify Any One There.

CHIRNER FIRING CASE.

Four more prosecution witnesses were examined in the Chirner Firing Case, before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, at Thana on Thursday.

Two of the witnesses coming from two villages in the vicinity of Chirner in their evidence stated that Congress workers visited their villages and asked them to join the Satyagraha. In his cross-examination one witness admitted that there was no public meeting held for that purpose nor did the Congress leaders ask those whom they met to inform other villagers about it. The witness said that the Congress leaders asked him and his friends to join the Satyagraha if they liked that idea and told them that if they did not then they need not join it.

ENROLLING MEN FOR SATYAGRAHA.

Narayan Hasha Patil of Veshvi, a village near Chirner, who was the first witness of the day deposed that two or three days before the Chirner Satyagraha Jairam Vani, one of the accused, had been to his village. He was accompanied by some Congressmen. They asked the witness to come to Chirner for offering Satyagraha. Witness saw them going to Vindhna, another village in vicinity.

On the day of Satyagraha when the witness went to the Ram Mandir, he saw Laxman, Vithya, Meghnath and Sakharam accused Nos. 1, 2, 10 and 11 there. They were asking the people to go to the Jungle and cut trees even if the Police prevented them from doing so.

Cross-examined by Dr. Ambedkar, defence counsel, witness said that he might have seen Antu Sheth, one of the accused, near the Ram Mandir, but he did not remember it. He further said that accused Nos. 1, 2 and 10 were under the bunyan tree, but they were merely standing there. He said he might have said before the Committing Magistrate that they were asking the people to beat the police.

Why are you changing your own statements if you have seen all the things?..... Who can remember it after so many days.

DID NOT SEE INSPECTOR BEATEN.

Witness further said that he did not see the Mamlatdar nor the cordon. He did not see the Police Inspector being beaten or the people snatching scythes from the police.

Govar Ganpat, another prosecution witness, from the same village Veshvi, deposed that Antu Sheth accused No. 8 was also among them who asked the people to come for Satyagraha. He did not see anybody beating the Police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bege, defence counsel, witness said that he saw the police passing from the cordon formed by the Satyagrahis. The cordon was there till firing commenced.

POLICE WARNINGS.

Narayan Bhau Kalan of Dighoda, giving evidence after tea-time said that his village was at the distance of two to three miles from Chirner. On the day of Satyagraha Mr. Vedak accused No. 25 and Sakharam accused No. 11 had come to his village in the morning at about 7-30 a.m. They asked the witness and his four or five companions whom they met to come to Chirner with their scythes and sickles to offer Satyagrana. The Police Patil of their village had given a warning to the people by beating Bataki not to join the Satyagraha.

On reaching the Ram Mandir, with his companions witness found 200 to 300 people collected there. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10 and 11 were there. On reaching near the bunyan tree witness found a large crowd of people who were singing Bhajans. Shankar Pandav one of the accused was singing a ballad exhorting people to stop the supply of provisions to the police.

REPORT OF LATHI CHARGES.

In the meanwhile two or three persons came from the hill shouting that there were lathi charges at the top of the hill, some persons were arrested and handcuffed. Hearing the news a large crowd went up the hill. After a while, the Mamlatdar, the police and the crowd came down with the handcuffed men. Seeing them some people shouted: "Don't let the hand-cuffed men be removed. We shall rescue them." Laxman, Vithya and Sakharam were there. The police did not remove the handcuffs and consequently there was stone-throwing and hurling of sticks. There were shouts of "Beat the Police," and the Police opened fire.

Witness said that Laxman, the first accused had a stick in his hand and Vithya, the second accused had a stone in his hand.

Police Prosecutor: What did he do with the stone?

Witness: I do not know if he threw the stone nor did I see Laxman using his stick.

Police Prosecutor: Was Laxman saying anything?

Witness: I did not hear him saying anything.

Questioned by Dr. Ambedkar, defence counsel, witness said that no meeting was held in his village prior to the Satyagraha. The talk that Vedak and his companions had was only with the witness and those who were with him at the time.

Are you sure that Vedak came to your village on the day in question?—Yes I am sure about it.

What have you to say if I say that it is false because Vedak had some work in the Court and, therefore, he never went out of Panvel on that day?—Might be, but I saw him in my village.

Replying to further questions witness said that Narayan Mukund was the Police Patil of his village and he was a candidate for the Local Board, but witness did not know if he was defeated at the election. He knew that the representative to the Local Board from his village was a Vani.

TAKEN TO VISAPUR JAIL.

Will it be wrong if I said that you belonged to the party of the Police Patil?—Yes, it will be wrong because it is not so.

Replying to Mr. Rege, another defence counsel, witness said that Mr. Vedak and his companions did not ask him to inform other people of that village about the Satyagraha. The witness was taken to Visapur Jail where 15 to 20 persons were shown to him but he could not identify anybody.

In reply to the question of Mr. R. P. Karandikar witness admitted that Mr. Vedak and his colleagues told him and his friends to come to Satyagraha if they liked to do so and if they did not like the idea they need not come.

One more prosecution witness Trimbak Gopal Karurkar Talati of Vindhna gave evidence and the Court rose for the day.

POONA NEWS

Dr. Moonje's Message To Youths.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, April 14.

The annual elections for the taluka Congress Committees will be held on 15th May. The nominations must reach the Secretary before the 8th May. At the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, it was also decided that the elections for the Working Committee and All-India Congress Committee must be held by the end of June.

The rules and regulations governing the elections have been sent for the guidance of the Taluka Committees.

The resolutions of the Karachi Congress have been sent to different Taluka Committees and the Taluka Committees are directed to hold meetings and explain their significance and also enrol new members.

It was also decided that those committees which were holding offices on the 1st April, 1930 and had to be disbanded subsequently, should take charge of the Congress Committees and carry on the Congress work till the new elections are over.

It has been decided to hold Hindi classes from 14th instant to 14th May by the Hindu Mission in furtherance of the Congress programme.

MAHARASHTRA VYAYAM MANDAL.

The Mandal has decided to give physical training to the students from 1st May. The class will last for one month. It is hoped that students will take full advantage of the above, as they shall be free from studies on account of Summer Vacations.

MESSAGE OF DOCTOR MOONJE TO YOUTHS.

Dr. Moonje in an interview asks students to take full advantage of the Military Education given by the U. T. C. and I. T. F. and demand improvements. He says that a youth should consider that military training is a part of patriotism.

"A" WARD BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Karaniia Withdraws Candidature.

Mr. R. N. Karaniia writes:—

I had announced my candidature for the "A" Ward By-election which was to come on shortly. I have now decided, considering all the circumstances of the case, and my friends have agreed with me in my decision, that I should withdraw from the contest in order that Mr. Mulraj Cursondas may be returned unopposed. I take this opportunity of thanking all those friends of mine who had been working for me for the election.

Civic Address To Gandhiji.

B. P. C. C. Requests Corporation To Present On Azad Maidan.

In connection with the civic address which the Bombay Municipal Corporation is going to present to Mahatmaji on Saturday next, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has addressed a letter to Mr. K. F. Nariman requesting him to see the Municipal authorities and induce them to change the presentation ceremony to the Azad Maidan so that a large number of the citizens of Bombay can attend and participate in the function.

Mr. Nariman is moving in the matter. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has also undertaken to make arrangements on the Maidan and bear the expenses for the same.

Miss Shanthakumari in "The Desert Damsel", produced at Ranjit Studio, running at the West End.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

"Post-Box" Witness Examined

The cross-examination of Sjt. Kisandas Vaid, the 'post-box' of Dhanvantari, one of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case, for receiving correspondence from Arjun, alias Sukhdeo Raj, being alleged to be Budnimaa, one of the five absconders in the present case, was continued on Thursday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged with conspiracy to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the second criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

"POST-BOX" WITNESS.

Cross-examined by Mr. M. C. Chagla on behalf of Shinde, Kisandas Vaid deposed that witness was in the company of Sukhdeo Raj once for four to five minutes. The latter's teeth were protruding. There was a small mark on his left cheek. As it was a permanent mark, witness could clearly notice it. Witness told truth both in the Court and to the police, as far as the present case was concerned. Witness did not make a statement to the police at the time of his arrest in Lahore, as he was not asked to make one. When asked by Lahore police witness said that the money came from Arjun and was handed over to Rupchand to be given to Dhanvantari. That was not the truth. Witness told a deliberate lie in that matter. There existed no such person as Rupchand. Witness for the first time informed the Bombay Police that he had handed over the money to one Swarup Dayal.

MONEY-ORDER FOR WHOM?

Proceeding witness stated that he made only one statement to the police in Bombay during the time he was in jail custody. Enquiries were made of him between December 13, 1930 and January 8. Witness was not sure whether he said in the lower court that three photos were shown to him on December 13-14-15. Witness was put in the same lock-up as Moghe, but the former did not speak to the latter about the present case. Witness was not surprised when the same postal peon who had paid the money order, came and asked whether the money was his. What the witness said in the lower court was not correct as regards the question put to him by the postal peon, "For whom was the money order meant"?

"NEVER MIXED WITH REVOLUTIONARIES."

Cross-examined by Mr. Pundit on behalf of Vaishampayan, witness stated that he had been house-physician at Dayanand Ayurvedic College for 3 years. Before that witness was a student in that college. Witness never mixed with the revolutionaries in the Punjab. When Dhanvantari had gone to Jammu he had told witness that he would come personally for letters. The sender of the money order was Arjan Singh. Witness knew he was the same person from whom witness had received letters. Handwriting was found to be similar on comparison. Witness had never seen Arjun writing.

In his re-examination, witness said that he told Lahore police a lie, because he was requested by Swarup Dayal not to tell the truth. That was the only reason, neither was he in police custody, nor was he frightened at that time. Questioned by the Court witness said that he was not apprehensive that he would get into trouble. Witness was not in the same cell as Moghe, but in the third cell away from him. Before the Magistrate, witness gave evidence mostly in English and a little in Hindustani. (To the Court, witness said that he had an opportunity to talk to Moghe in the lock-up).

OTHER WITNESSES.

Among the other witnesses examined were: (1) N. H. Ranade, a teacher; (2) G. R. Narsingpurkar, headmaster of Dadar Municipal School; (3) Sheikh Walimahomed assistant depot starter, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd., (4) Bechardlal N. Mankodi, a clerk in the Humanitarian League, who rented a ground flat in the Vaidya Villa at Santa Cruz to one Jaykumar Vijaykumar, and (5) Shankar Jayram Juhukar, an employee in Messrs. 'His Master's Voice Company', who contradicted the statement of Moghe, the approver that the former had gone to the place of the latter to deliver Shinde's message about the arrest and seizure of the car with live cartridges. The last witness stated in the Court that he saw Moghe near the Tilak Bridge and in reply to a query gave the said information. Witness also denied having met Deodhar, the fourth accused, that day, as alleged by the approver.

The Sessions Court will sit today (Friday) at 12 noon, one hour late.

NO MORE CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

City Fathers' Decision.

An important decision was taken by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon when it accepted by an overwhelming majority the resolution of Mr. Balubhai T. Desai doing away with the system of co-option in the composition of the Corporation. There was an interesting debate on the motion and the result of the voting came almost as a surprise to many who were not prepared for this sudden change of temperament on the part of the City fathers.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved that the Corporation are of opinion that election by co-option be abolished and that the present 10 seats available for co-option be added to the number of elected seats, i.e., the number should be increased from 76 to 86. Mr. Desai pointed out that the object of introducing the co-option system in the constitution of the Corporation was to enable expert opinion to be represented on that body. But the way in which co-option was used at present did not do any credit to the Corporation and to soy the least about it, it defeated the very purpose for which it was intended.

Dr. A. G. Merchant seconded the resolution.

NOT SUCH A HOPELESS SYSTEM.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved an amendment that it should be referred to Law and Procedure Rules Committee for report. His plea was that the system was not so hopeless as Mr. Desai seemed to think. What was wrong at present was the preferential voting but that could be done away with.

Dr. S. P. Mehta seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati opined that there was nothing wrong in the system in principle but the rules ought to be so altered as to make the working of that system smooth.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar was of opinion that the necessary change in the rules must be that each voter should have a right to vote for ten candidates and not for one only as it was at present.

Dr. A. G. Viegas observed that the chief aim of the system of election was that the elected member should be amenable to the will and mandate of the people.

When put to vote the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. on the Azad Maidan, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari and Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande will address on "The Work Before Us." Loud-speakers will be installed and special sitting arrangements will be made for ladies.

AN OPEN LETTER TO LORD WILLINGDON.

India Stands At The Parting Of The Ways.

YOU MAY BE PERHAPS THE LAST VICEROY OF INDIA.

Sir,—On your landing again be surrounded by on these shores, you will old friends, sycophants and self-interested officials! Temperamentally, you are so easy going, that you will find young India moving too fast! Do you know, that the Welcome Address, that the City Corporation will present you, has not the support of the Nationalist Party? Young India has little fascination for titles, addresses, honours and Government House dinners. This will be a great handicap to your genial nature and old world hospitality.

WHO WILL BE YOUR BEST FRIENDS?

May I say, Lord Willingdon, who will be your best Friends in India?

(1) Not the Carpet Knights!
(2) Not the Stewards of the Turf Club!
(3) Not the European Chamber of Commerce!
(4) Not the Princes!
(5) Not Crerar and Hailey!
(6) Not Innes and Schuster!
(7) And not the goody goody talkers and flatterers, that surround the Viceregal Lodge!
(8) Your best friends will be Gandhiji, the Working Committee, and such other independent men, who will tell you freely and frankly, what people think of you and your Government.

REPRESSION OR CONCILIATION?

Shortly after your appointment as Viceroy of India, a report had gone round the Press, that in case the Truce did not culminate in peace, you would act with a strong hand, and deport two hundred leaders from India! Nothing would be more fatal to the internal peace in India than this senseless act of the Authorities. And it is but meet, that you should have your say on this point at an early date.

TRUCE IS NOT PEACE.

Lord Willingdon, Gandhi-Irwin Truce is just temporary. It is not a Pact of Peace. The majority of the officials here and the Diehards in England do not like to carry out the terms of the Truce! If the Truce fails, the responsibility will rest solely on the Government; for Gandhiji's strictest injunctions are for the faithful observance of the Truce.

THE COMMUNAL CANKER.

It is again manifest in a virulent form. But, pray don't mistake men and matters. As at Benares, so at Cawnpore, if the authorities had taken timely steps, that great loss of human life and property could have been easily and positively minimised. In this connection, your old friend and admirer, Mrs. Annie Besant, will let you know her conviction, that so long as the Third Party dominates, so long this communal canker will go on! So the disease is curable under Swaraj Government; or even during your brief regime, if you discountenance all communalism, and degrade the officer under whose circuit disturbances takes place. Will you try that, Lord Willingdon?

STEP FORWARD POLICY.

Lord Willingdon, an important problem before you is that of the North-West Frontier. There is trouble in the Tribal Territory. There is again the Forward Policy of the Military Department. Times without number. It has been proved, that the real sufferers are the famished farmers and tax-payers of India. Lord Willingdon, do stop this Forward Policy. Do stop these aerial bombings. They lead to greater fighting. You are a lover of Peace; and so pursue a peaceful policy.

WHY NOT VISIT PESHAWAR WITH GANDHIJI?

Lord Willingdon, you will be doing a signal service to India and to Britain, if you will visit Peshawar with Gandhiji. The Afridis, the Tribes on the Frontier and the people of the Frontier Province, they all long to meet Gandhiji, and they are willing to abide by his decision. Why then prolong the agony when you have an able Ambassador, an Angel of Peace, to restore the calm and good-will on the Frontier? Lord Willingdon, pray do not listen to the War Lords. They have muddled and muddled hopelessly; and flittered away India's money. You go to Peshawar with Gandhiji and you will surely score success. Don't hesitate and don't delay, please.

RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To ensure a calm atmosphere in the country, pray lose no time in releasing all political prisoners, also those Satyagrahi prisoners, whom some autocratic officials are still detaining in jail.

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Lord Willingdon, do not misjudge the present calm in the country. It is the result of the Truce. India stands to-day just at the parting of the ways. There is the incessant demand to break off with Britain. It is Gandhiji who as a bridge between Britain and Hind. If Britain does not settle with Gandhiji, then you will be the last Viceroy of India—for that is the temper of the people of India. Lord Willingdon, you have always spoken of equal partnership between Britain and Hind. Will you now translate your words into deeds, and save Britain and India from a terrible strife?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Lower Railway Rates For Excursion Parties.

The Publicity Officer, G. I. P. Rly., writes:—

The G. I. P. Rly has recently introduced a new and lower scale of charges for the benefit of excursion parties which may be organised either for sightseeing or pilgrimage tours.

It is now possible to hire a special train composed entirely of second class stock for such tours at the rate of 6 pies per mile, provided a minimum number of 96 passengers travel as one party. The accommodation is on the scale of one sleeping berth for each passenger, thus assuring the Maximum of travel comfort. A Restaurant Car is attached in which all meals can be served. The train can be run to any programme desired and at all halting places. Passengers will be permitted to live in the trains so that no extra expense need be incurred on hotels, etc.

Similarly, third class special excursion trains can be arranged for, the charge being at the rate of 3 pies per mile for a minimum number of 300 passengers. Accommodation at the rate of 2 seats per passenger is provided while all cooking arrangements are catered for by the provision of a kitchen wagon.

It may be noted that these special rates and facilities apply for journeys over not only the G. I. P. Railway but on the principal Broad Gauge railways of India. Those interested are advised to communicate with the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1931

THE RETURN OF LORD WILLINGDON.

—:o:—

Lord Willingdon has arrived officially for a third time in India. Towards the close of his regime in Canada he spoke at a public function welling up with opinions, apparently indignant, on Mahatma Gandhi, but he stemmed the overflow with the promise that he would reserve it for a subsequent occasion. Lord Willingdon is today in India with the responsibility of a great stewardship that calls for the restraint and revision of antiquated threats, and we hope he assumes office with the consciousness that India has changed radically since his departure as Governor of Madras. For the first time in British history has the Cabinet over-ridden the delicate tradition of treating old administrators as unfit for supreme authority in India, and Lord Willingdon returns to the country at an advanced age hoping, we presume, for strenuous deeds of good will amongst a nation that now thinks of viceroyalty not as a means of British consolidation but as an agency for the liquidation of racial overlordship. Critics of the appointment in England dwelt on the risk of his age, but there was no echo of such unkind reflection in India because of the hope that viceroyalty would, in the future, be a constitutional office requiring limited exertion. Lord Willingdon was the War-time Governor of Bombay when he figured as the exponent of "pressure and persuasion" in mobilising funds and forces. People were then in credulous enthusiasm over the espousal of self-determination by Great Britain. Mahatma Gandhi himself was a zealous recruiter of men to serve at the front, trusting in the good faith of British professions and keen on upholding the victory of Britain as the pledge of liberty to all nations. Disillusionment followed. Lord Willingdon and Lady Willingdon pursued a reputation for social success, but the policy of affable intercourse has no bearing on the sentiment of a people now schooled in hardy warfare to claim their own status as citizens of a free country.

We cannot, no more than can Lord Willingdon, forget the dangers of diplomatic sauvity at a time when people think of their birthright regardless of official patronage. The Philistine inappreciation of non-violence made his predecessor wander in a long maze of iniquitous violence, with the lathi as the supreme sanction of Law and Order. If Lord Willingdon does not take the lesson as he finds it from the experience of Lord Irwin, then, he may expect startling discoveries about the disposition of national strength, in spite of the flag-waving enthusiasm for the British Empire to which he has in Boy Scout vein, been extremely addicted. The pathetic faith of Indians enabled him, as Governor of Bombay, to induce trust in the advertised purpose of the war and to stimulate hatred against the wickedness of the Hun. Those days are over and nobody has hanged the Kaiser. The world knows what Great Britain has been striving to get out of the War at the cost of her own inspiring slogans of free government. As Governor of Madras Lord Willingdon looked inwards and encouraged the non-Brahmin faction as vital to the welfare of the nation; in Bombay, he evinced exuberant sympathy for Muslims under the direction of a Police Commissioner who coupled the keeping of the peace with ultra-Islamic fervour. In fact, Lord Willingdon, as the presiding deity of social success, had a weakness for giving himself over to the nearest influence of hob-nobbing companionship. That is a danger likely to persevere in his counsels when communalism is nursed for the advantage of climbers. Times have changed, and the Government House favourite has ceased to be the popular hero. Lord Willingdon has evidently been selected as a possible ambassador of conciliation and unless he sheds old-world ideas of political alliance he is bound to draw upon himself the opprobrious atmosphere that scotched the end of his career as Governor of Bombay. The centre of gravity of political credentials has fast shifting from the city to the village, and the time is past when the masses can be cajoled with mere messages of goodwill from the King-Emperor (floridly phrased at Delhi) or thrilled with the opening of Agricultural Exhibitions while the tax-gatherer himself is busy draining them to support a rather highly mercenary and top-heavy administration.

Lord Willingdon is the inheritor of a great opportunity caused by bureaucratic failure. If he makes up his mind that India belongs to the Indians, he has a chance of success. There is no hope for juggling compromise. That he detested the poltroonery of piece-meal political devolution was clear in his memorandum on the Montford Scheme wherein he preferred unitary government and attacked diarchy as a hypocritical expedient. That was to his credit, and we hope propaganda for bifurcated authority will be consistently condemned by him for being as useless and transparent as the guile of investing the Viceroy with "safeguards" in order to make him simultaneously, the instrument of the Foreign Office, the War Office the Bank of England and the London Federated Chamber of Commerce at the expense of India. Sir James Crerar was one of the Private Secretaries of Lord Willingdon; we hope that it is no evil omen of viceregal enslavement to "experts." If Lord Willingdon concentrates himself on how best to transfer integral responsibility to Indians, there is hope of his being useful as an interpreter at least of mature wisdom. If he throws himself in the hands of communal tricksters or racial gangsters, he will have undertaken a task of egregious snobbery at an age that justly entitled him to the privilege of honoured rest and kindly obscurity in his own country. We trust he has the courage and the imagination to think and act up to the expectations of his mission. All Indians wish him success in his intrepid venture to break tradition and be a Viceroy fit for democratic days.

IS IT PEACE?

—:o:—

Some Congressmen in Bengal have so often quarrelled among themselves during the last few years and have thereby so much damaged the Congress cause in Bengal that it is a relief to learn that Mr. S. C. Bose who has himself been the centre of many controversies is now sick of them and wishes to restore peace in the Bengal Congress circles. But, unfortunately, in the very press statement in which he announces his laudable intentions he makes some irrelevent, insinuations against Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta. Mr. Bose also advises every Congress worker "to demonstrate that his sole object is to serve the public and not to hanker after or hold any office except when that is actually thrust on him." Mr. Bose should know very well that it is difficult to have a hard and fast rule about office. Sometimes it is the duty of a worker to hold some office and serve in the interests of the public. But where for any reason such disinterested service is not possible there should be no exception in favour of an office thrust upon one".

WAKF ACT AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

Almost a year ago—July 1930 to be exact—the Mussalman Wakfs Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay submitted a unanimous report. But a period of ten months has not been sufficient for the Government of Bombay to enable them to publish the report much less to take any action on it. Will the Director of Information waste some of his valuable time in explaining to the public what has happened to the report and its recommendations? And while he is at this job will he also take the public into his confidence regarding the exemption granted to the Bohra Wakfs from the operations of the Wakf Act? The exemption expired as late as August 25, 1928. But no notification has been issued during the last three years, as to whether the Act has been applied to the Bohra community or the exemption has been further extended.

TRAGIC IGNORANCE.

—:o:—

It seems that, when asked in the Commons for some particulars about the trial of Bhagat Singh and his comrades, Mr. Benn gave only the negative reply that those unfortunate men were not tried by a jury. His reply must have conveyed the impression that but for this defect their trial was thoroughly judicial and in accordance with the Crimnal Procedure Code. This impression must have been confirmed by his further reply that he was not prepared to accept the suggestion of Miss Lee to amend the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, so that accused persons might be tried by a jury of their countrymen." It is a wholly erroneous impression, due to Mr. Benn's tragic ignorance of the facts of the case in question. An amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code could not have given Bhagat Singh and his comrades the benefit of any jury. They were tried not by a normal judicial court but by a Special Tribunal and under a special "lawless law", euphemistically called an Ordinance.

FIRST NEED.

Sir C. V. Raman but gave pointed expression to what is in the mind of every Indian politician or industrialist when in a press interview he said: "If Government gave me a grant of Rs. 1,000,000 a year, I would undertake the task of making India industrially a self-sufficient country, so far as science could do it." Sir Venkat Raman is specially keen on having a Central Industrial Research Institute and rightly observes that such an Institute can and should be started only by the State, at least in a poor country like India. We could make, as others have already made, a number of other valuable suggestions for the industrial advancement of India. But Sir Venkat Rama himself knows that many of those suggestions can be given effect to only when India comes to be ruled by Indians in the interests of Indians. That is why many of the brainiest and most earnest sons of India are busy breaking India's political fetters.

LET OFF LIGHTLY.

—:o:—

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Madras, delivered judgment on Wednesday in the case in which an Australian, Captain James Harvey, was accused of causing the death of a rickshaw coolie, by shooting him and of being in possession of a fire-arm without a license. The accused was convicted under the first count to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to 6 months' R.I. and on the second count to a fine of Rs. 50, in default to two weeks' simple imprisonment. There will be considerable public dissatisfaction over the amazingly light sentence which the accused received. There is no doubt, that in this case the punishment has not fitted the crime. There is sure to be abundant public comment forthcoming that in cases where the accused happen to be Indians, they do not get off so lightly.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

Much regret is being felt in Cawnpore, in fact, throughout the country at the unsatisfactory personnel of the committee appointed by the U.P. Government to inquire into the riots. It was thought that Mr. Moss King having excused himself, Government would take advantage of the golden opportunity thus offered to correct at least one of the major injustices.

* * * *

The country was, therefore, deeply disappointed to learn that a notoriously unimaginative Government had failed again. In complete disregard of the great and wholesome man-on-the-spot theory it has preferred Mr. Allen I.C.S., over Mr. Sale, I.C.S., the District Magistrate of Cawnpore.

* * * *

Mr. Md. Yamin Khan M.L.A. of Meerut has a profound article in the "Khilafat" on the 'decadence of Mussalmans. He traces it to their progressive poverty due to two main causes (1) extravagance and (2) running into debts. He, therefore, warns Muslims to save themselves.

* * * *

It only remains for me to add that Mr. Md. Yamin Khan is one of the shining lights of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference and, as you know, the conference has discovered the panacea for all ills in separate electorates.

* * * *

"There are some Musalmans who think that intolerance of non-Muslims is a point of bravery and that a contrary feeling betokens cowardice. I have even come across Muslims who take a particular pleasure in assuming a militant attitude towards non-Muslims as if devotion to Islam demands that we should always be on the war-path, irrespective of consequences."

* * * *

You will doubtless want to know who said it. Prepare yourself, therefore, for a minor shock. The name of the author is Mr A. K. Fazlul Haq the Bengal Muslim "leader". But the remarks are more than twelve years old. And, as Mr. Shaukatali himself will agree with me time does make a lot of difference.

* * * *

I sympathise with my confrere "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail." In his vigorous enthusiasm, he let Mr. Shaukatali have it "plain and unvarnished." The compliment is now being returned with interest.

* * * *

"Is India being given away by stealth?" asks the "Morning Post". Unfortunately the fear is both premature and ill-founded, otherwise the manner of restoration would not be an unsuitable recognition of India having been pocketted in "a fit of the absence of mind."

* * * *

Lord Irwin—I am sorry to learn that he is leaving India today—having kindly supported Separate Electorates in general terms advises the "majority community" to issue a message to the Mussalmans giving them the "reassurance that they desire and claim". What more.

* * * *

"The immediate effect" he says "would be to work such a change in Muslim feeling as would alter the whole atmosphere for the better" etc., etc., etc.

* * * *

Meanwhile Lord Irwin's message to the majority community has produced, I do hope, the much desired immediate effect on the—the "apprehensive" minority.

* * * *

We live and learn. I did not know that his nicely balanced "neutrality" as between the Hindus and the Muslims would not admit of the slightest disturbance—for instance, the existence of the nationalist Musalman. Nor did I know that Lord Irwin had a very lively sense of the value of a parting shot.

* * * *

Yes we live and learn. It is only to-day that I have discovered that there is something mightier than a Viceroy—"Time, our inexorable master" which will not stay."

* * * *

But I have a sneaking suspicion that the complaint of Lord Irwin is only a modest confession of his own amiable indifference to the challenge of time. He could have mastered it any day with the help of an Ordinance.

"?"

IN DEFENCE OF TRUCE.

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO MR. REGINALD REYNOLDS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

India knows the Englishman who carried my letter containing the eleven points to the Viceroy and who waged a ceaseless struggle in the face of heavy odds in England whilst the civil disobedience was going on. Mr. Reginald Reynolds now writes the following plaintive letter:

"I was very glad to hear from you in reply to my letter. Before this reply came the newspapers had already informed me, of course, of all that happened at Delhi, which from my point of view so badly needed explanation.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

"I must frankly confess that your letter leaves me entirely unconvinced. No one who knows you would doubt your sincerity, and so long as you can still speak for India, it is hardly the business of any Englishman to criticise your actions. Nevertheless, you will be the first to recognise my complete right to disagree with you, which I do emphatically on the following points:

"1. The Government is not pledged to grant 'Purna' Swaraj, and it would be thrown out if it attempted to do so. MacDonald only remains in office because he has not the courage to deal justly with your country, and justice would cost him that office. If you accept less than 'Purna' Swaraj,—less than your birthright, that is to say,—where does the Independence Resolution at Lahore come in, and how does it differ from "Dominion Status"? What advance was made, and what did the pledge really mean?

"2. Oppression still continues. How do you hope for freedom from the hands of those who defy Indian public opinion and use their armed forces to drive bargains with you on your own soil for a 'truce'? Where is the 'change of heart'?

"3. From time to time you have put forward terms—the Delhi Manifesto of November 1929, your own Eleven Points, the terms you gave to Slocombe, the 'Gandhi-Nehru Terms.' What has become of these? The Government meets them in graceful 'concessions' whereby a few are to be fulfilled in some measure 'at its own' 'discretion.' But:

"They have not pledged themselves to 'anything in the way of self-government.

"Nothing secures the proper and adequate representation of Congress in the forthcoming Conference (where you may easily be swamped by reactionaries appointed by the Government as supplied or the previous Conference.)

"There is no promise of the conditional release of 'all' political prisoners (including those in jail before the present campaign).

"And so on—you know the points infinitely better than I do.

CHANGING TERMS.

"I wish you Indian leaders could realise how extraordinarily difficult this makes things for those who want to help and look to you for leadership. If you do not stand by your terms, what surely is there in our case? We believed your terms to be 'minimum' terms, from which you would never depart. Instead, we find you bargaining and whittling these terms down. How can we even speak with certainty again, and who would believe us if we did?

"4. From the purely tactical point of view I cannot see what you have gained. Civil disobedience was commenced, I take it, because the Government would not accept the Delhi Manifesto. They have not accepted it to-day—not one of your four points. The arguments you use now for conciliatory methods are the very arguments which were then used by many to dissuade you from your course and bring you to the Round Table Conference. Those arguments you then rejected; why do you now advance them? The country has suffered terribly, but what for? Many are still in prison, much confiscated property is unrestored, so are the dead and the work of the 'lathi' cannot be expiated—what have you to show for this? What offer has Lord Irwin made that he was not ready to make before civil disobedience began? With the exception of the small concession is the matter of salt, I can see no single right or principle that has been established' The truce does not even represent the 'status quo ante bellum:' it is a partial and patronising restoration on the part of the Government of some of its spoils acquired 'during' the struggle, but not of any of those rights 'for' which the struggle itself was fought.'

SUFFERING FOR NOTHING

"You will, I know, forgive my bluntness' I have neither age nor experience, but I have, I believe enough commonsense to appreciate such a situation as this. You will see that I attack your position from two sides, as it were. Firstly, because it is too moderate, and secondly because (having regard to the moderation of your final position) your methods seem to me now needlessly drastic. Had you been moderate throughout I should have disagreed but understood. But to adopt the method of a non-violent revolution with all its suffering in order to gain nothing at all—that is a policy I do not understand. Will India understand?

SWARAJ FOR THE MASSES

"I would like to venture one more final criticism. You live for the Indian masses—for the peasant and the labourer. Everywhere in this country I have made that clear, and done my best to dispel the common idea that Swaraj means the rule of the Brahman and the Bania, and the oppression of the poor. How then can the reactionary proposals of Sjt. James' Palace in any way satisfy you? There has always been one point on which I have agreed with our worst English reactionaries such as Churchill—though I doubt whether they seriously care about it. They say that the so-called 'reforms' are only designed to benefit and conciliate the propertied classes of India and increase their power over the illiterate millions. 'I agree with this, and I have always said, 'Swaraj is "not" that: it is the opposite of that: it is the overthrow of the present conspiracy between British Imperialism and Indian Capitalism, and its replacement by a living and conscious democracy, which alone can protect the classes now socially or economically depressed. If this is true,—and nothing less would have led me to the service of Swaraj,—what do you hope from Conferences of princes, Zamindars, industrialists and the like? I know there are men among them who are above the interests of class; but what do these as a body represent that is not more bound up with British Imperialism than with Indian democracy?"

Mahatmaji's Reply

I have removed nothing from the letter except demostic and personal references. I publish the letter at Mr. Reynolds' wish. And I do so with pleasure as I know, that though by reason of amazing faith in me the Congress endorsed the pact, there are Indians who share this brave Englishman's views. There must be also some Englishmen be they ever so few, who are puzzled like Reynolds over my moderation and so-called inconsistency. I must, therefore, attempt to answer Reynolds' complaints for his and their sakes. India will want their active help and sympathy for many a year to come.

The charge of moderation I must admit. Friends who know me have certified that I am as much a moderate as I am an extremist and as much conservative as I am radical. Hence perhaps my good fortune to have friends among these extreme types of men. The mixture is due, I believe, to my view of "ahimsa."

SEEMING INCONSISTENCY

Inconsistency is only apparent. It appears so to many friends because of my reponsiveness to warying circumstances. Seeming consistency may really be sheer obstinacy.

The real point is this. Charges of moderation or extremism or inconsistency ought not to matter. What must count with a public servant is the approbation of his own conscience. He must be like a rudderless vessel who leaving the infallible solace of his own conscience, ever seeks to please and gain the approbation of the public. Service must be its own and sole reward. Whether therefore the argument and facts I am about to set forth serve their purpose or not, it must be sufficient for the reader as it is. I am aware, for Reynolds to know that in entering upon and advising the acceptance of the settlement, I have done what in my opinion was not only right but obligatory'

Now for the facts and the arguments. Reynolds and those who think like him have been led into confussion because he and they have missed the historical perspective. A single new factor may change a whole situ-

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Sir William Birdwood's Speech.

It appears that, India's ex-Commander-in-Chief did not content himself at the Royal Empire Society Dinner, with tributes to the immutability of the British soldier. He was out to justify the perpetuation of this institution in India. For, according to a Free Press report, Sir William Birdwood was emphatic that "since India is not a nation, but a number of nations we must maintain in our own hands "defence and other safeguards till the people of India are capable of running these departments themselves". Sir William, belonging as he does to God's own Englishmen,—angels who have immigrated to this earth, presumably, on the instructions of the God Almighty himself—will not understand the scepticism of others. He will most probably regard it as tantamount to a denial of God. But one cannot help pointing to the tragedies of Cawnpore and elsewhere—to say nothing of the Frontier—as illustrations of the manner in which the duty of the British to "maintain in our own hands Defence" as also Law and Order has been vindicated.

Poser For Shaukat Ali.

Sir William's apologia also recalls to our mind an eloquent speech delivered by one of Mr. Shaukat Ali's lieutenants as a prelude to his chief's "blood and thunder" performance at the Dhhota Kabrastan. The enthusiastic lieutenant thought he would use a graphic imagery to startle the imagination of his audience. He, therefore, declared, and declared vehemently that Muslims would not submit to the dual tyranny of the Hindu majority and the British bayonet—the position that Gandhiji and the Congress were accused of manoeuvring. These brave words were probably applauded. Now we humbly ask the Khilafatists what they propose to say to Sir William Birdwood who insists on maintaining British bayonet in India. Or will they prefer a discreet silence?

Cawnpore.

The press statement issued by Pundit Hirdayanath Kunzru strengthens the general conviction of the people of Cawnpore about the supineness and inefficiency of the local authorities in dealing with the recent riots. He is particularly amazed to find that "while the city was experiencing the terrible effects of mob fury and neither life nor property was safe in any quarter of the District Magistrate instead of taking the active direction of affairs into his hands and judging things for himself by means of personal visits, as is done in the case of much smaller disturbances, practically shut himself up in his room and converted himself into a sort of post office". The District Magistrate is a non-Indian. A remarkable feature of the affair was that Hindus and Muslims, Indians and Europeans all joined in protesting against the failure of the authorities.

Pre-judged.

In response to the general clamour for an independent inquiry, the local Government has at last appointed a Committee of Inquiry, which however can hardly be said to be independent. For it consists of four persons of whom two are non-Indians, and I.C.S. officials, one of them being the Chairman. Besides, the Governor has already prejudged one aspect of the inquiry and has bestowed lavish praise on the district authorities. This, says Pundit Kunzru, is regarded as being "nothing short of a scandal" and in these circumstances, "a formal official enquiry is still possible but it will have absolutely no value". But the Congress Inquiry may be trusted to reveal the whole truth about the riots.

"Clemency"!

"As an act of clemency", says the Director of Information, the Governor-in-Council has decided to release most of the Sholapur Martial Law Prisoners. We congratulate the Government on this belated act of wisdom. But as long as Civil Disobedience prisoners like Mr. H. D. Raja and Ali Bahadur Khan are still kept in jail for no understandable reason, the less the Government talks of "clemency", the better for its reputation. Satyagrahis expect no clemency as such. They expect simple justice; and where they are not given it, they will win it. At present they are only watching how long and to what extent the Government would take untair advantage of the people's complete compliance with the terms of the Truce.

LORD IRWIN ON HIS TASK IN ENGLAND.

"To Interpret Indian Aspirations To English People."

(Continued from page 1.)

hope that out of these troublous conditions a state of peace may emerge in which all races and creeds may work together with trust and understanding for the good of India. This now seems possible as a result of Your Excellency's recent conversations with Mahatma Gandhi to which you have devoted so much time and patience. The decisions arrived at are a great achievement and above all else set the seal of high success on Your Excellency's Viceroyalty. That great constructive difficulties still lie ahead must be fully recognised by all, but the discussions which took place at the Round Table Conference, which did no more than produce the broad outline, can now be resumed in an atmosphere that could never have been secured without Your Excellency's intervention. For this all communities must ever remain grateful and on behalf of the members of this Chamber we tender to Your Excellency our heartfelt thanks.

CHAMBER'S CONCERN—BUT IS IT?

The aim and purpose of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been, and will be, to encourage, and not to hinder, the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people to govern their own country, with the sole proviso that their government is stable and that they rule all classes and communities alike without fear or favour.

IN FAVOUR OF RESERVE BANK

The frustration of the efforts of Your Excellency's Government to pass the Reserve Bank Bill in 1927 and thus secure for India the benefits of financial autonomy caused us sincere regret. Although the interests of some of our banking members might have been adversely affected, the Bombay Chamber was and still is strongly in favour of a shareholders' Reserve Bank free from political influences. Later it was announced that it had been decided to inaugurate an inquiry into the general banking organisation of the country which is intimately connected with the question of the formation of a Central or Reserve Bank. For this purpose a Central Committee and a number of Provincial Committees were set up. We endeavoured to assist by submitting our views in detail both to the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and to the Bombay Provincial Committee. The importance of this vast enquiry can scarcely be exaggerated and its results will be awaited with the greatest interest by all connected with Commerce and Industry.

LORD IRWIN'S REPLY.

—:o:—

In the course of his speech in reply to the address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Lord Irwin said:—

History has indeed moved fast in the decade since the inauguration of the Reforms, and few, I think, would have then forecast that the year 1930 would see a distinguished and representative delegation from India conferring round a table in London with His Majesty's Government on those momentous matters, with which all here are now familiar. When the Conference resumes its labours, and approaches the later difficult and delicate stages of its task, it will surely do so with the cordial good-will of all those who, like yourselves, look forward to an India growing to its full strength on lines of sound constitutional development.

To no part of your Address did I listen with greater pleasure than to your expression of gratification at the result of my recent conversations with Mr. Gandhi, and at the prospect of achieving conditions in which everyone may work together with greater trust and understanding. For my own part there is no consummation for which I more earnestly pray, or to which, after I have left India, my thoughts will be more constantly directed.

"PARTNERSHIP OF TWO GREAT RACES."

Millowners On Viceroy's Regime.

In the course of the address presented to Lord Irwin at Government House on Thursday, the Bombay Millowners' Association observed:—

Your Excellency has guided the destinies of the country at one of the most momentous periods in its history, and earned the respect of all by the sincerity and statesmanship which have characterised your administration.

A MEASURE OF RELIEF.

We desire to take this opportunity of emphasising our deep indebtedness to Your Excellency for the solicitude you have always shown for the welfare of the industry we represent. During Your Excellency's regime, the industry has received a measure of relief, which, while not altogether adequate, has been of material assistance to it at a time when its very existence was threatened by a combination of unfavourable factors. In particular, we should like to refer to the courageous action which the Government of India took under Your Excellency's inspiration in revising the conclusions they had reached on the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board.

We need not say how very greatly we have appreciated these opportunities of placing our case before Your Excellency and the Government of India and the practical manner in which Your Excellency has evinced your solicitude for the industry, on which the well-being of millions of people depends.

PARTNERSHIP OF TWO RACES

With a faith which nothing could quench, Your Excellency set before yourself the task of leading India by sure and rapid stages to the goal of her aspirations, and while the path is still difficult and the end not yet completely in sight, we venture to think that a great step forward has been taken towards establishing a partnership between two great races, which will profoundly affect the future of the world. We earnestly hope that Your Excellency's wise counsels may continue to contribute to the cause of peace and good understanding between England and India.

END OF ROAD NOT YET

—o—

Lord Irwin And Delhi Truce

His Excellency Lord Irwin, in the course of his reply to a farewell address from the Bombay Millowners' Association, said:—

You have referred, Mr. Chairman, in kindly terms to my work in India during the last five years. They have been difficult years, more difficult indeed even than I anticipated when I first came among you. But I shall always be grateful that I was given this opportunity to play a part in these great events, and to do what I might to guide their course. The end of the road, as you say, is not yet, and much still remains to be done. You, Mr. Chairman, were able to take a very useful part in the Round Table Conference, and will I hope before long be carrying the work further than was there so well begun. You gentlemen, I would ask to use all your efforts to bring about a happier understanding among all those in India, upon whom you can exert your influence.

DETHRONE DISCORD.

For if we are to realise the ideal of partnership between two great peoples, to which your address alludes, then we must dethrone from men's hearts the discord, mistrust and misunderstanding which for the last three years have perpetually blocked the path, and we must exalt in their place the true desire and determination for peace. We have a chance to do so now, and I would ask every member of Government, all political parties and communities, to do their utmost alike to seize it. If we could only all join together, European and Indian communities, parties, official and non-official, in a single united effort, we should already be more than half way to success.

THE DELHI TRUCE.

I believe that the settlement, with which Mr. Gandhi was so closely associated and which I know he is doing his best to implement, has been of great value in one special direction, in assisting towards the removal of these doubts and misgivings; but I cannot conceal from myself that here also much remains to be done. I particularly regret the tendency manifest in some quarters, to regard the immediate future as a period of truce, of which advantage should be taken to reorganise forces for a further struggle, since the state of mind it represents is not only inconsistent with the whole-hearted discharge of the obligations which the settlement imposes, but contains within it dangerous germs of trouble. It is a continuous menace to the peace which it was our intention, and remains my dearest desire, to see re-established. On the one hand, it arouses forces which those who call them into being may find difficult of control; on the other hand, it necessarily imposes on Government the duty of preparedness for counter action and I fully recognise that the discharge of this duty must inevitably in its turn breed distrust.

PURSUE PEACE.

Let all men therefore pursue peace, not as a temporary expedient, but as an enduring blessing, and I have no doubt that it is thus and thus only that the abiding interests of India can be served.

Gentlemen, I must conclude. Lady Irwin and I shall leave India with your good wishes echoing in our ears. For these we thank you again, and in my turn I wish you and those for whom you speak all happiness and good fortune.

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

—:o:—

More Than 12,000 Jailed For Satyagraha

A SLAP IN THE FACE OF COMMUNALISTS.

LUCKNOW, April 16.

Moulana Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Secretary of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference, has issued the following statement:—

"In his latest statement Moulvi Shafi Daudi contemptuously refers to "a handful of Muslims in the Congress." Does the Moulvi know the number of Muslims on the Congress registers? If he takes the trouble of comparing the figures he will find that the number of Muslim members of the Congress far exceeds the combined total of the members of all the Provincial Muslim Leagues and Khilafat Committees. Out of about eight crores of Muslim population, there are hardly 4,000 as members of the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committees while only the number of Muslims arrested last year for participating in Congress activities was above 12,000.

MUSLIMS DISILLUSIONED.

Moulvi Shafi and his colleagues of the "All-Parties" Muslim Conference must know that mere shouting will not substantiate their claim for being the sole representatives of the Muslim community. Their exploitation of communal prejudices and religious antagonism has made serious occurrences like that of Cawnpore, an ordinary affair. The proceedings at the Delhi Conference and the subsequent statements of its supporters have disillusioned the Muslims.

Maulana Shaukat Ali may fight "a thousand Gandhis," Moulvi Shafi Daudi and Haji Haroon may indulge in provocative strictures but what we need most is peace and harmony and let us hope, in spite of all this provocation, we will have it."—A. P.

LAKSHMI COTTON MFG. COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. was held in the office of the Company at Bombay on Wednesday, Mr. J. F. Macdonell presiding. The Directors' Report for the year ended December 31, 1930 showed a loss of Rs. 1,92,494-3-5. After the deduction of this amount from the balance of Rs. 2,48,524-8-5 brought forward from the previous year of income-tax and super-taxes, there remained a credit balance of Rs. 56,030-5-0. Transferring a sum of Rs. 1,90,000 from the dividend fund to this the balance available for disposal was Rs. 2,46,030-5-0. Out of this the directors recommended the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 30 per share on 6,400 shares which absorbed Rs. 1,92,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 54,030-5-0 to be carried forward.

The report was adopted, the appointments of Messrs. Vithaldas Kanji and W. G. Lely as directors were confirmed, Messrs. Vishavnath P. Vaidya and Vithaldas Kanji were re-elected directors.

VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

Soon after the above meeting the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd., was held at the same place when Mr. J. F. Macdonald again presided. The Directors' Report for the year ended December 31, 1930, showed a profit of Rs. 17,371-3-3 which with the previous balance of Rs. 1,49,482-11-3 amounted to Rs. 1,66,853-14-6. With the addition to this of Rs. 1,50,000 transferred from the dividend reserve fund, the balance available for disposal was Rs. 3,16,853-14-6. Out of this, the directors recommended the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 35 per share on 1,600 preference shares and dividend of Rs. 60 per share on 3,200 ordinary shares which absorbed Rs. 2,48,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 68,853-14-6 to be carried forward. The report was adopted, the appointments of Messrs. Vithaldas Kanji and W. G. Lely as directors were confirmed. Messrs. Vishawanth P. Vaidya and Vithaldas Kanji were re-elected directors.

MUSLIM DEMAND FOR SAFEGUARDS.

Viceroy Assures Them Of His Sympathy.

The Muslim Committee presented an address to Lord Irwin at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

The Muslim Committee was headed by the Hon. Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha, and included among others, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, Mr. Jafferbhoy Laljee, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, and Mr. I. S. Haji.

In the course of the address they stated:—

We, the President and Members of the Muslim Committee of Bombay, have assembled here to bid you and Lady Irwin, on behalf of the representative Muslim Committee of this City and Presidency, a regretted farewell.

The loftiness of purpose which has stamped your every act, the judgment and forbearance which have characterised your policies, have been stabilising and tranquillising forces throughout these difficult and anxious days.

THANKS FOR GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

But for Your Excellency's dominant personality, broadminded statesmtnship and sympathy with Indian ideals, the work of the Round Table Conference, ensuring for India responsible Government through a Federal system embracing the whole land, could not have been crowned with the remarkable success now in view. The Despatch of the Government of India of the 19th November 1930 cleared the atmosphere and pointed the path; Your name will therefore be handed down to posterity as the real friend of India, as it is mainly due to your inspiration and guidance that India is on the way to taking her equal place amongst the Free Nations which constitute the British Empire. May we also express our deep admiration of the abounding patience with which Your Excellency strove to associate all Parties in India with this great work, and thus invested the framework of the Conference with the sanction of the country as a whole?

THANKS FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

We, the Muslims of India, are under a deep debt of gratitude to Your Excellency for the sympathy with which you have recognised the just demands of our community for separate electorates and weightage as is apparent from the Despatch of the Government of India to which we have just referred. The Despatch says:—"In the Provinces other than Bengal and the Punjab every Provincial Government agree that the Muslims should retain their existing weightage if they desire to and with this expression of opinion we agree. Further, in dealing with the same question of Communal interests, the Despatch says:—"We consider that it may be a legitimate grievance to deprive the Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal of representation in the Councils in proportion to their population, merely because of the weightage allowed to Muslim Minorities elsewhere."

"DON'T FORGET THE MUSLIMS!"

For many months to come, possibly for years, India will engage the attention of the British Public. The picture limned at St. James Palace will have to be filled in by Acts of the Imperial Parliament. We rejoice to know that during these stages there will be high in the counsels of His Majesty's Government a statesman of the first rank, knowing the New India, its hopes and ambitions, in full sympathy with them, strong and reasoned in their advocacy. May we appeal to Your Excellency always to keep before you the interests of the Muslims of India when your advice is sought and your voice is raised? One of the axioms of Indian politics is that no workable constitution can be framed unless the rights and interests of the great minorities, of which the Muslims are by far the largest and most important, are safeguarded, and secured. It is in the interests of India that we press for these securities, because we seek a strong, stable and united Government for our Motherland, and that is possible only if confidence is established in every one of the people who dwell in this vast and varied land.

We offer to Your Excellency this tribute of profound admiration for the courage and insight with which you have held the reins of Government during these years of almost unexampled difficulty and for your sympathetic recognition of the claims of the Muslim Community. With it we bid Your Excellency and Lady Irwin a regretted farewell.

REPLY TO MUSLIM ADDRESS.

His Excellency Lord Irwin replying the address from the Muslim Committee, said in the course of his speech:—

You would not, I think, wish me to go deeply into the intricacies of such matters as electorates, weightage in favour of minority communities, and other particular safeguards which may be necessary for the fair adjustment of conflicting claims. Most of those matters have, as you say, been dealt with in our Despatch upon this subject, and more lately by the Round Table Conference, which is now having a breathing space after its strenuous labours, but will, I hope, resume before long its important deliberations. On some of these questions general agreement was reached at the Conference; on others I believe the overwhelming majority of Muslims throughout India feel even more strongly today than ever before. Many persons think quite honestly that they are mistaken in their views, and in the tenacity with which they hold them. But that is not the real point at issue. Indian opinion of all sorts is now striving to lay the political foundations of a homogenous nation. And, if there is one thing more certain than another, it is that no political society can prosper or be at peace within itself, unless minorities included in it are reasonably satisfied with their conditions. Therefore it is no answer to say that particular provisions that minorities deem essential for their interests are inimical to the evolution of Indian nationhood, for this ultimately depends upon a consideration far more fundamental, namely, the contentment of those who form a vital part of the whole society. And that is the end that must constantly be kept in view. Therefore, if, as I believe to be the case, there is a wide feeling of apprehension among minorities, and if I may offer a word of personal advice, I would say that the only wise course for the majority community is frankly to recognise these apprehensions, unfounded though they may adjudge them to be, and be prepared to give them the reassurance that they desire and claim until such time as, of their own free choice, the minorities are with substantial unanimity prepared to let it go.

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

No one can exaggerate the harm brought by these recent savage outbursts in Cawnpore and other places in the United Provinces, and it is inevitable that they should have greatly hardened Muslim opinion, so that in present circumstances the hope of settlement seems remote. If, however, the majority community acting with sound political judgment, could see their way to give the message I have suggested to their Muslim fellow-countrymen, I believe its immediate effect would be to work such a change in Muslim feeling as would alter the whole atmosphere for the better, and make the whole problem very much less intractable than it unhappily is to-day.

You were good enough just now to express the hope that the experience I have been able to acquire during my five years as Viceroy would not be entirely lost to India. I can assure you that I look upon that experience as far too precious and privileged a possession to be lightly laid aside, and it will always be my endeavour to interpret to English opinion what I believe to be the ideals and aspirations of the Indian people.

"King Alfonso Has Not Abdicated"

(Continued from page 1.)

the courage displayed by Queen Ena in the sudden crisis.

TO SAVE SPAIN.

Official confirmation is still lacking of the generally accepted statement that the King signed the Act in renunciation on behalf of himself and his heirs but this point is expected to be clarified by legal documents drawn up for publication to-day. The King's departure is recognised as a measure accepted by him to save Spain from the horrors of civil war. Although several vital facts regarding yesterday's happenings still remain in doubt the outstanding fact is that monarchy, fifteen centuries old, has ended in the events of as many hours, without any opposition from forces such as the Church and the Army, which had always before proved such powerful champions.

THE FIRST DECREE.

The success of revolution was broadcast throughout Spain by the head of the Republican Government, Senor Zamora, last night. He announced that the Republic has triumphed and that his Government was in peaceful possession of office and appealed for maintenance of order. The Republic's first decree, he said, was complete political amnesty so that all Spaniards might be free and work for Spain. Civil Governors in Provinces have been ordered to hand over authority to the chief magistrates. The Portfolios in Zamora's Government have been mainly allotted to those who in March were sentenced by the Supreme Court of Military Justice to one month's imprisonment but released on the following days. Don Alejandro Lerroux who has hitherto been in hiding, is Minister of Foreign Affairs.—B. O. W.

"OH THOSE TERRIBLE HOURS!"

LONDON, April 16.

Bordeaux.—A queen's tears have deeply moved the Republican France. Her Majesty was acclaimed at every stopping place after leaving frontier, the Royal saloon having been heaped with floral offerings.

Even in Spain there were affectionate greetings in many towns. A group of friends bidding farewell to the Queen at San Sebastian broke down on seeing the Queen's tear-stained face and hair noticeably whiter.

OH! THOSE TERRIBLE HOURS.

Talking to a French journalist at Hendaye, the ex-Queen said she was not aware of the whereabouts of the King. "All I know is that the ship transporting him disappeared from the sight of land. Oh! what terrible hours."

The interviewer expressed an opinion that abdication was preferable to bloodshed. The weary queen was suddenly galvanised and she exclaimed "Abdicate! He is gone. That is all."

A WAVE OF COMMUNISM.

The Queen said that the revolution was most unexpected and it seemed as if a wave of communism had thrown the people into frenzy. "If we had remained in Madrid, I do not know what would have happened even to our lives." The Queen paused and added: "The army at least is partly for the King, but he did not wish to appeal to the army."—Reuter.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

—:o:—

Force Used During Identification.

ACCUSEDS' ALLEGATIONS

NEW DELHI, April 16.

When the hearing of the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed today before the Special Tribunal in the District Jail, the accused entered the Court crying revolutionary slogans: "Long Live the Revolution," "Long Live the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army," "Down with Imperialism."

Mr. Asaf Ali, defence counsel, at the outset pointed out that in the identification parade held on Tuesday force had been used by the police, resulting in the accused receiving bruises.

Counsel for prosecution replying said that every possible facility was given to the accused during the identification and that it was the accused themselves who caused obstruction by assaulting the approver. He added that it was the third time that they had done so.

HARDSHIPS OF THE ACCUSED.

Professor Nigam, one of the accused then read out a statement on behalf of all the accused in the course of which he dwelt on the various alleged hardships and inconveniences to which they had been subjected since their arrest. He said that the manner of arrest and detention was a travesty of justice and added that they did not expect any justice but wanted to expose to the public through the Court how "justice" was administered.

The Prosecution counsel then handed to the Tribunal two files received from the Chief Commissioner giving formal permission to the Tribunal to try the accused under Sub-Section 7 of the Explosives Act, and under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. Zaffarullah informed the Court that in all there were 30 accused of which 15 were in custody, 9 were absconding and 6 had turned approvers.

The Tribunal adjourned till the 23rd when summaries of statements and list of witnesses will be given to the accused.—A. P.

CHILD MARRIAGE IN MODASA.

YOUTHS LODGE THEIR PROTEST.

(From A Correspondent).

MODASA, April 15.

It is heard that a child marriage is to take place in Modasa (Ahmedabad Distt.) of a girl named Shanta, the daughter of Sjt. Maganlal Birdharal Butala with Mr. Natverlal, the son of Sjt. Chunilal Hirachand Mehta.

The age of the girl is only [illegible] and that of the boy is about [illegible] years.

In spite of the request of the Yuvak Mandal of the Dasha Mima community the guardians of both the girl and the boy are bent upon the marriage taking place next month.

The leaders of social reform in the community were approached but they, to the surprise of all, asked the youths not to bother themselves about it. A meeting of the youths of the community has been called for its final decision on 19th instant. The decision of the youths at this meeting, it is to be hoped, will be such as would vindicate them, despite the strong opposition of orthodoxy.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, April 16.

There were tremendous crowds outside station to witness arrival of Queen Ena. Representatives of Doumergue, Papal Nuncio and Spanish Ambassadors at Paris and Brussels greeted Her Majesty as she alighted on red-carpeted platform. Queen who was calm and self-possessed was presented with red and yellow bouquets (Monarchist colours). Queen's daughters were nervous and tearful. Touching scene was witnessed when porters lifted invalid Prince of Asturias from carriage. Cries of "Vive La Reine" greeted party as they entered motor cars which were hardly able to move through dense crowd. Twenty-eight rooms have been reserved in Hotel Rue. Rivoli for members of Royal Family and suite numbering thirty-three.

—Reuter.

Brussels—Queen of Belgians has left for Paris on visit to Ena.

—Reuter.

RIOTING AT BARCELONA.

Barcelona—Much rioting occurred all through night but city is now quiet. Military planes flew over city this morning showing Republican flag which has also been hoisted on portion of fleet in harbour—Reuter.

LONDON, April 16.

Marseilles—"Believe me I needed more courage to do what I have done than to lead cavalry charge" This was striking declaration of Alfonso while talking to members of his entourage before entraining for Paris He added critically "After general elections we shall see"—Reuter

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FORETELLING MACHINE—PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart with an electrified compound having full spiritual and mesmeric powers, fixed in the centre. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question, the wheels move, and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Litigants, Businessmen, Students, Seekers of Fortune and Lovers have found in Planchette a secret of success. Price Rs. 3. Postage Extra.

SANJIWANI BOOK DEPOT, ALIGARH, U. P.

NOT JOINING LABOUR

Mr. Isaact Foot & Rumour

A denial of the rumour that he was to join the Labour Party and accept a position in the Government was made by Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P. for Bodmin Division, speaking at St. Germans and St. Pinnock in mail week, says the "Western Morning News."

"The week has been one of high political excitement," said Mr. Foot, "Rumour and counter-rumour have filled the air. One rumour was in relation to myself, suggesting that I was about to join the Government.

"Unfortunately, an engagement at Redruth and the necessity for visiting my youngest son at school in Dorsetshire, where he had suddenly to undergo an operation for appendicitis, kept me away from the House during part of Thursday and Friday. Thus the rumour got a long start before I could overtake it.

"The rumour is picturesque in its detail, but has no foundation in fact. I am not turning Socialist. I am not resigning my seat, nor am I joining the Government."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ANXIOUS TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT.

"From the time I was appointed a delegate to the Round Table Conference," said Mr. Foot, "I have been in constant consultation with the Government in relation to India. I am anxious, by every means in my power, to co-operate with his Majesty's Ministers in this business, which I regard as being of paramount importance.

"The Government's policy in relation to foreign and Indian affairs commands my approval and support, and I think there is ample ground for the united effort of Labour and Liberalism during the next two or three years. I believe there is need for co-operation and understanding, and that these can be secured without any sacrifice either of the ideals or independence of the Liberal Party.

"We shall be having our party meeting next week, and my advice to my colleagues will be along these lines."

On Friday Mr. Foot received a cablegram from Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, of Madras, who was one of the representatives of the Depressed Classes at the recent Round-Table Conference. The cablegram ran as follows:—

To Isaac Foot, House of Commons.

When Federal Structure Committee reconstituted with Congressmen the inclusion of Depressed Classes representatives is necessary to safeguard their interests.

(Signed) SRINIVASAN.
British Indian delegate.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Explaining the significance of this cablegram in an interview with "The Western Morning News" yesterday, Mr. Foot said: "The telegram I had in the early part of last week from Dr. Ambedkar has occasioned much comment, and was the subject of reference in the debate on India in the House of Lords. The fact that Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, who was the other delegate at the Round-Table Conference, representing the depressed classes, but who lives at Madras in another province, shows how concerned the depressed classes are that they should be included in any reconstituted committee. I know from conversations with them their fear that their interests will not be fully safeguarded when any new Constitutional arrangements are made.

"It is evident that one of the real difficulties which will arise when the new Constitution is being framed is the establishment of adequate safeguards for the protection of this considerable part of the Indian community. The attempt to reconcile the establishment of the democratic institutions in a country where so far one-fifth of the population have been denied the elementary rights of citizenship, presents, of course, a most serious difficulty. It has to be remembered, however, that the representatives of the depressed classes when at the Round-Table Conference pressed as strongly as any for the establishment of a responsible Government.

"Dr. Ambedkar stated that there was little hope of the emancipation of his class until real democratic institutions had been established.

"I have already made representations to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India, and I am hoping the claims of these people for adequate representations will be fully met."

Mr. Foot added that he was receiving a large number of communications on the subject of the depressed classes in India, and said it seemed as if he would have to add to his representation of the South-East Cornwall Division a constituency numbering 50,000,000 in India.

WOMEN LIBERALS' THANKS

The following letter, signed by Miss Margaret Harvey, secretary of the Women's National Liberal Federation, dated March 19, has been received by Mr. Foot:—

"Dear Mr. Foot.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's National Liberal Federation, held this week, Lady Acland in the chair, a resolution of gratitude and congratulation was passed to you for your eminent service to the Empire as a member of the India Round-Table Conference. Liberal women have watched with pride the important part played by you and your Liberal colleagues in this momentous conference, and have read with the greatest interest your speeches in the debate in the House on India. The members of this executive expressed the desire of all the women members of our party in thanking you for bringing Liberal ideals and ideas into the recent historic negotiations between Great Britain and India."

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The Thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., was held at the office of the company on Tuesday, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama presiding. In moving the adoption of the Report, the Chairman said:

Copies of the Report and Accounts have been duly circulated and you will, I assume, be willing as usual to take them as read.

I need perhaps hardly remind you that there have been a good many happenings during the last twelve months. The political unrest and the general depression in trade have been manifest during almost the whole of our Financial Year and our business has naturally been affected thereby. Put briefly, the general and economic situation are reflected in our accounts by the larger number of lapses, the increased amount advanced in loans to policy-holders and lastly in the reduced amount of new business.

On new business is represented by 6,201 Policies for assuring the sum of Rs. 1,10,62,300. This amount is below that of the last few years and the fall is due to the reasons I have already given. It is unnecessary to enlarge on this matter for I feel sure that you all, realising the difficulties of the times, will be of opinion that the Company has done remarkably well and you will also have observed that its strong financial position has been still further improved.

The total number of policies in force is 55,772 representing Rs. 10,36,06,495 Sum Assured.

As regards claims by death we have again had a most favourable experience and in Endowment Assurances which matured in the life-time of the assured we paid Rs. 19,42,221. We pride ourselves on our prompt payment of claims and during the year we have again received some most appreciative letters from claimants testifying to the prompt and helpful service they have received.

Our expense ratio which has always been consistently moderate has been considerably reduced and is only 22-1/2 per cent of the premium income.

The Life Assurance Fund after debiting over three lakhs to Reserve Funds increased by Rs. 15,77,000 and including the Reserve Funds now amounts to Rs. 3,57,59,997. Our total assets are now Rs. 3,75,46,285.

We hope that India is now entering upon an era of peace, contentment and prosperity and if our wishes are fulfilled we are confident that the progress of this company which has been phenomenal in the past will be even greater in the future.

The Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted, and the usual formal business transacted.

In responding to the vote of thanks, the chairman said:

"I would like to remind you gentlemen that this company was founded 35 years ago by two Founders, one an Indian and the other a British gentleman. The seed that was then sown by the co-operation of these two gentlemen of different races has fructified so well that we are considered to be the most successful Indian enterprise in the Insurance line. This tradition of joint co-operation has been kept and preserved for the last 35 years by working together as colleagues and friends in the words of the great leader of India, Mahatma Gandhi, who recently said he welcomed Englishmen as colleagues and friends, but not as masters in India. We are proud of thus showing the practica good for India that can be done in business by mutual trust between two races."

WEATHER REPORT

Local Rain In South Madras

POONA, April 16.

The western disturbance lies this morning as a low pressure area over Baluchistan, Sind and Northwest Frontier Province. Thunderstorms have given local rain in South Madras and Mysore and a few falls in Bombay Deccan, East Central Provinces and Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunji three inches: Silchar one; Kanker a quarter; Mangalore one and a half; Mercara one; Trivandrum, and Salem a half; Miraj, Madura, Negapatam, Coonoor and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will continue in South Madras, Mysore and Assam and extend in South Deccan, Bengal and Lower Burma. A few light showers are also likely along Northwest Frontier.—A. P.

IN DEFENCE OF TRUCE

(Continued from page 4.)

ation. Reynolds mentions four events: (1) The Delhi Manifesto of November 1929. (2) The Eleven Points, (3) The Terms given to Mr. Slocombe, (4) The Gandhi-Nehru terms.

The Delhi Manifesto was an answer to Lord Irwin's famous declaration and was therefore just confined to that declaration.

The Eleven Points letter was written as a precursor to civil disobedience and set forth the conditions on which civil disobedience could be averted. It had therefore to be different from the November Manifesto.

The terms to Mr. Slocombe were given just after the commencement of civil disobedience. There was therefore a slight variation from the eleven points letter but no reduction of it.

The Gandhi-Nehru terms were given during the height of the movement and whilst we were all in custody and thus by being shut out of the world at a disadvantage. In all the four stages the Round Table Conference had not been held, the Government policy was not declared.

VARIATIONS DUE TO VARYING SITUATIONS

The settlement is the natural evolution from the first stage. Whatever the variations between the stages, they are due to the varying situations. Unlike as in the four stages, the Round Table Conference had been held and the Government policy declared before the fifth stage, i.e., the settlement was reached.

At no other time was it possible to offer co-operation at the Round Table Conference because the British Government would not declare its policy and the intention of the delegates to the Conference was not known. But at Delhi last March the demand of the Conference delegates was known as was also known the British policy. The demand was Dominion Status. The British policy was a declaration tantamount to the acceptance of the demand.

SATYAGRAHI'S DUTY.

Not that either the Indian demand for Dominion Status or the British declaration satisfy the Congress requirement, especially as they are hedged in by the so-called safeguards which, according to the Congress notion, certainly are not designed in the interest of India.

Nevertheless this is an unmistakable advance upon the past uncertainty. And when it was ascertained that it was possible for the Congress to press forward its view to the fullest extent, it was felt that the Congress would put itself in the wrong if it had declined to put forth its demand and press for its acceptance at a Round Table. The Congress would have been bound at any stage to enter upon a discussion of its claims after such declaration as has been made by the British Government. A Satyagrahi never misses, can never miss a chance of compromise on honourable terms, it being always assumed that in the event of failure he is ever ready to offer battle. He needs no previous preparation, his cards are always on the table. Suspension or continuation of battle is one and the same thing to him. He fights or refrains to gain precisely the same end. He dare not always distrust his opponents. On the country he must grasp the hand of friendship whenever there is the slightest pretext. The pretext here was the unexpectedly unanimous. Indian demand, the British response inadequate though it was and the utter sincerity running through Lord Irwin's conversations.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

I have never claimed any change of heart on the part of the powers that be. That has still to come. When it comes, there will be a settlement not merely provisional but absolutely permanent. Then there will be full surrender on the part of the Satyagrahi; for change of heart means surrender to the Indian demand 'in toto' and without any mental reservation.

Lastly throughout all the stages there never has been a lowering of the flag. Dominion Status was given up on 23rd December 1929. It is now Complete Independence, i.e., association if possible with the British on equal terms and with the right to either party to dissolve it at will. That this may not be attained through Conference as yet is quite possible; that the so-called safeguards may remain halters that they are is also highly possible. If so the Congress will not be responsible for failure, but it will come out with enhanced moral prestige and its demand more fully known and equally fully justified. It is true that all the political prisoners are not discharged. Their discharge could not be demanded as part of the 'provisional' settlement. They will be discharged if full settlement is reached. If it is not reached, those who are temporarily out will then be in and increase the army of political prisoners. For a Satyagrahi a prisoner's life is no disability, no unhappiness. Prison for him is the gateway to freedom.

Lastly let there be no mistake as to what 'Purna' Swaraj means to the Congress. It is full economic freedom for the toiling millions. It is no unholy alliance with any interest for their exploitation. Any alliance must mean their deliverance.

"FULL POWERS IN SIX MONTHS."

"Or Fierce Fight."

AHMEDABAD, April 16.

"We want either to win political power within six months or fight a fierce battle. Therefore be prepared without trusting the Government." This was the dominant note of the speeches made by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in Broach District. He added: The truce has given us time to consider what we have done and what we shall do. We have got opportunity to prepare for the future fight. Those who are afraid of death, jail, etc., should migrate to foreign countries, selling off their property as the fight in future will be a fight unheard of in history". After touring Broach District, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel proposes to tour Bardoli Taluka.—A. P.

CAWNPORE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Hindu Mahasabha And Muslim Organisations Consulted

CAWNPORE, April 15.

All the members of the Committee of Enquiry into the Cawnpore riot, appointed by the United Provinces Government, have arrived here. It is expected that the Committee will ask Mr. Sale, the District Magistrate, to submit a written statement. Friday, Saturday and Sunday will be devoted to visiting the devastated area. It is understood that the Committee will not issue questionnaire, but arrangements have been made to notify the public through the vernacular press and also by beat of drums, explaining the terms of reference of the Committee. The Committee is anxious to get statements from representative people and for that purpose, letters have been addressed to the Unity Board, the Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim organisations. A number of leading Hindu and Moslem gentlemen had informal interviews with the Committee.—A. P.

ROYAL WEDDING IN RAJKOT

Grand Arrangements.

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 16.

The proposed marriage of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar with Kunvari Shri Vijayaba Saheb, the daughter of the Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal has become the topic of the day in Rajkot.

Grand preparations are going on day and night for arranging reception to the Ruling Chiefs and other distinguished guests.

Prominent Ruling Chiefs viz., Nawanagar, Porbandar Palitana, Dharampur, Panna, Trikamgadh, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Vankaner, Lakhtar, Jasdan and a large number of Europeans are expected to attend the function.

A grand banquet is to be arranged by the Maharaj Kumar Bhojrajji Saheb on the 23rd night. Kunvari Shri Vijayaba Saheb is a highly educated princess.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 16

	Bales	Since 1st Sept. This year. day
In full-pressed Yester-		
Khandesh	301	208576
Central India	1478	305549
Barsi and Nagar	189	153918
Hyderabad-Gaorani	159	78505
Berar	2062	539414
Central Provinces	1852	329151
Total Oomras	6041	1730113
Dholera	2291	138729
N.W. Provinces	...	86274
Rajputana	188	35957
Sind-Punjab	593	103933
Broach	8535	196440
Coompta & Dharwar	2014	31895
Westerns Northerns	722	16189
Cocoanada	....	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		11503
Persian	....	203
American	....	53937
Egyptian & African	3,383	164716
Comilla, Burma & others so ts		124
Total	23772	2580767

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 9th April.

	bales	Yester day	This year.
In full-pressed			
Europe		1175	435881
Japan & China		2500	1258301
Coast Ports		....	14464
Up-country by Rail		....	116721
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan			11892
Total		3675	1837259

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

April 16.

Gambhira, Maclean, Calcutta
Genoa Maru, Mishima, Kobe
Kioto, Evans, Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

April 17.

Shini Maru, Hasebe, Freemantle
Vasna, Halls, Busreh

LOADING

April 16.

Steamer Varsova for Busreh
Steamer Genoa Maru for Kobe

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Viceroy of India:—The P and O S N Company's English Mail steamer Viceroy of India, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, a general cargo and passengers, and Lord and Lady Willingdon.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gambhira, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Kioto:—The K N Company's steamer Kioto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Shini Maru:—The O S K steamer Shini Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Freemantle, with ballast.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, April 16.

1 Kioto Karachi 19-4 K Nixon & Co.
3 Birkenfels, Karachi 18-4 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 21-4 O S Kaisha.
5 St. Andrew, Cochin, 17-4 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Genoa Maru Karachi 22-4 N Y Kaisha
14 Khandalla, Durban 22-4 M M and Co.
15 Dumana, U Kingdom 23-4 N F. F. M. and Co.
16 Aquileia, Genoa, 21-4 Lloyd T & N. I. S. Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira Karachi N F M M and Co.
2 Haresfield N F N F M M & Co.
4 Vasna Busrah, 16-4 M M and Co.
7 Sydney Maru, Japan 23-4 O S Kaisha.
10|11 Hatimura, Bedi Bunder N F M M & Co.
14 Padma, M Coast, 16-4 S Hassam & Co.
16 Alavi Jeddah 18-4 T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Pasha Rangoon 19-4 T Morrison and Co.
B Risaldar Rangoon 20-4 T Morrison and Co.
C/R Sultania, Rangoon 18-4 Scindia S N Co.
D|E Unicol, Calcutta 17-4 L Edwards Ltd.
M Kalavati Bhavnagar 18-4 B S N Co.
N Golconda, Calcutta, 18-4 M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 16-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Naldera, 24-4-31, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 30-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29.5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 28-4-30 G F W M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hahlartus, 21-4-31, J. F. C.
Britania, 25-4-31, G. T. C.
City of Carlisle, 26-4-31, K. N. C.
Clan Buchanan, 9-5-31, J. F. C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.

Benares, 16-11-31, L. Edward Ltd.
Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 29-4-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Utenfels 19-4-30 L. Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Arendskerk 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monte 2-5-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Himalaya, 18-11-31, L. T. C.
Cracovia 20-4-31 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Christchurch, 20-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne, 27-4-31, Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
9 Derby, 29-5-31, F. F. Campbell

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 26-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22.5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India 18-4-31 P & O S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Unicol, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Birkenfels N. F. L. Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Acquileia, 16-4-31, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE

Hamburg Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru N F N Y Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA.

Subadar, NF, T M Co.
Nizam, NF, T M Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varsova N F M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Risaldar 13-4-31 T M Co.
Pasha, NF, T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, NF, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla N. F. M. M. & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Unicol, L Edward Ltd.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Birterfels L. Edward N. F. N. F. M. U. & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, T M Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Hamburg Maru O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru O S Kaisha
Genoa Maru N Y Kaisha

FOR RANGOON.

Risaldar T M & Co.
Pasha, T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Subadar T M & Co.
Nizam, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Varsova M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Moucalieri 15-4-31
Thalatta 14-4-31
Khandalla 14-4-31
St. Andrew 14-4-31
Olavi 15-4-31
Padma 15-4-31
Hamburg Maru 15-4-31
Boats for A Cotton 15-4-31

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 16.

S S Viceroy of India for London:— 4 bales animal skin A W V Huseinjedah; 49 bales animal skin M Mohmed Ali and Co; 8 bales animal skin L Hassain; 9 bales animal skin P M Hassain; 26 bales animal skin H Oosman; 15 bales wool raw C Lister and Co; 320 bales wool raw W T Suren; 2 bales woollen rugs 52 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 11 bales woollen carpets 1 bale silk carpets A W G Huseinjedah; 2 bales woollen carpets I Faizulla; 60 cwts apricot kernals E Virji & Co; 13 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—600 cwts bone meal A Dawn and Co.

S S Dumana for Dunkirk:—2000 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—219 bales cotton raw Pate. Cotton Co; 2 bales silk waste Go'o Ltd.

S S Ellacot for Baltimore:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 16.

S S Flamburg Maru Agents O S Kaisha Ltd from Tokyo—75 cases cotton shirting; 75 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases rubber goods.

For Nagoya:—520 cases porcelainware; 90 cases glassware; 385 cases shirtings; 83 cases tiles.

For Osaka:—67 cases cotton yarn; 430 cases cotton shirtings; 990 cases glassware; 68 cases rubber goods; 120 cases enamelware; 146 cases canvas shoes; 350 pieces aspen logs; 90 drums lead powder; 40 drums zinc powder; 160 drums paint; 125 drums cool tar; 94 bundles brassware; 66 bundles galvd sheets.

From Kobe:—367 cases straw boards; 550 cases canvas shoes; 42 cases paper; 195 cases cotton shirting; 45 cases camphor; 106 cases rayoa goods; 45 cases glassware; 70 cases rubber goods; 105 drums coal tar; 1000 pieces aspin logs

From Dairan:—506 bales cotton yarn.

From Los Angeles:—200 bales cotton

From Clancouver:—165 cases salmon.

From Moji:—4150 cases cement; 707 cases beer; 53 cases straw boards.

From Shanghai:—289 bales cotton yarn; 1113 bags beans.

From Canton:—1292 bags cassia; 34 bales raw silk; 50 cases palm leaf fans.

From Hongkong:—310 bags sugarcandy; 1000 bags sugar; 200 bags cassia; 45 cases cotton socks; 800 bags beans.

From Singapore:—100 cases vegetable products; 399 bags gum banzamin; 1975 bags sago flour; 645 bags betelnuts; 2163 bags rattans.

From Colombo:—376 h/chests tea; 40 cases mattress fibre; 12 casks lubricating oil.

S S Baroda Agents M M and Co from Busrah:—12 bags scrap brass; 37 pieces lead.

From Koweit:—27 bags old copper.

From Bushire:—170 bags almonds.

From B'Ab'bas:—18 cases assafoetida; 161 bags dates; 40 bags raisin.

From Muscat:—1358 bags dates; 224 bags sardines.

From Ormara:—50 bundles mats.

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, April 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	6
Silver, Ready	43	8	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	10	0
Silver, 2nd "	43	7	0

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, April 16.

Khandeish	301	bales.
Central India	1,478	"
Barsi-Nugger	189	"
Hyderabad-Gaorani	159	"
Berar	2,062	"
Central Provinces	1,852	"
Dhollera	2,291	"
Rajputana	188	"
Sind-Punjab	598	"
Broach	8,535	"
Compta-Dharwar	2,014	"
Westerns-Northerns	722	"
Egyptians	200	"
East Africans	3,183	"
Cotton	23,772	"
Wheat	14,709	cwts.
Linseed	14,751	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	708	"
Gingellyseeds	456	"
Poppyseeds	49	"
Groundnuts	34,782	"
Castorseeds	9,253	"
Rice	26,854	"
Myrabollams	7,510	"
Cottonseeds	16,600	"
Gram	4,808	"
Joowar	10,603	"
Maize	11	"
Bajree	938	"
Coal.	4,980	Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 16.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/8 Highest Rs. 34/11/6 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 34/9/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/15/6 Highest Rs. 33/4/6 Lowest Rs. 32/15 Closing Rs. 33/2/6.

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER". a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER.—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P. O. Box No. 72, LAHORE.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
KatoriMaru	(	....	@21 ,,)
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April
Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@5 May
xTango ,,	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
*Totteri ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	28 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	16 April	3 May
Takozaki,,	10500	29 April	6 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Ichibu Maru	22000	29 April	5 May
Tatsuta ,,	22000	13 May	19 ,,

"Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270|272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

WITHOUT SWADESHI there is NO SWARAJYA

Buy all your things From The **SWADESHI MARKET,**
Kalbadevi Road
and
ENCOURAGE SWADESHI

American Cotton Markets.

RESUMPTION OF MAY LIQUIDATION

Weakness In Wallstreet

FAVOURABLE WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Bombay, April 16.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled easy on account of increased selling pressure. Co-operatives have resumed unloading of May holdings and are buying distant months. Weather continues favourable and there seems nothing in the general to cause a rapid rise.

It is always at this time of the year, American cotton markets display easier tendency owing to final adjustment of supply and demand. Generally the outlook of the coming crop is also better and cotton growers are parting with their holdings as they are becoming interested in the new crop. Thus the present pessimistic feeling is not a new feature but is the seasonal characteristic of cotton market. Although we do not wish to overlook absence of any important bullish factor, we do believe the market has run its course on the down gradiant and most of the bearish factors are well discounted. Thus we do not favour following decline at present and prefer moderate constructive interest.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points and at the time of Liverpool close a further decline of 4 points was added to the opening level. Early in the afternoon prices rallied on short covering but before the close prices again suffeared on heavy selling and closed at a decline of 15 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points to 9.90c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points. There was scattered general long liquidation and the market is lacking support. New York market opened easy and a loss of 12 points was recorded. Towards the close there was some trade calling and professional shorts covering which resulted in a partial rally and the market closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 5.60 and sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 10 points with May 4.39 and July 4.47.

Sakel Egyptian futures were weak and closed at a decline of 22 to 19 points while Uppers declined 14 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was weak and lost 30 to 40 points.

MESSRS. T. SMITH & CO.'S VIEWS.

Reported May Contract liquidation by Co-operatives and buying of distants caused further weakness. There has been some realising in American Securities but present demoralization in cotton cannot be entirely ascribed to it in view of steadiness in Silver and Wheat. Since the Farm Board announced their policy not to support 1931 wheat crop, July Chicago wheat has advanced about 5 cents, per bushel notwithstanding reported holdings of 500 million bushels by the Farm Board, a larger Winter crop and plethora of surpluses in Exporting countries. From the statistical position cotton is comparatively better than wheat as Garside estimates stocks of all growths of cotton in America at the end of March about 24 lac bales more than same time last season but present prices are nearly 6 cents lower than a year ago. Trade reports are comparatively better as indicated by daily Liverpool sales and present working spindles in America are 26,490,000 against 25,763,000 in February and 28,898,000 in March 1930 but the antagonism of operators against Farm Board is causing a world-wide depression in cotton. In the interest of World's trade, should Farm Board soon declare its policy for 1931 crop, confidence in prices may again be restored and the present improving statistical position may be brightened. Failing a definite policy by the Farm Board, it is feared the consequences may prove very unfavourable to the world's trade.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 10.24 (12-48 p.m.) lowest 10.14 (2-20 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 15th Inst.:—

11-06 a.m.—Liverpool market poorer than expected on weakness in Alexandria.

Looks as though New York easiness is due to resumption of May liquidation.

8-50 p.m.:—New York: Further long liquidation and Wall Street selling. No snap to market.

Reuter's Cable:—New York market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by weakness of Wall Street and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.46; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 194 equal to 4.40; Difference 106 points equal to Rs. 47.

New York May (Close) 10.14 equal to 5.07; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 194 equal to 4.40; Difference 67 points equal to Rs. 29.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.:

(At Liverpool close) May 77, Oct. 61 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, co-operatives again selling May buying distants.

New York:—Continuation May liquidation. Weather favourable and weakness securities indicate some further recession.

New York:—Weakness of the market is due to continued liquidation May, weakness in stock market, good weather reports and speech to-night by Agriculture Secretary likely to be bearish.

WEATHER OVER THE U. S. COTTON BELT.

The weekly weather report states that in the Eastern Belt planting has been under way in the coastal plains and the Carolinas. From Alabama westwards cool nights and wet soil have been retarding germination. Little has been put in northward to Southern Oklahoma and Central Arkansas.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 15.

May	10.14	—.15
July	10.38	—.14
October	10.72	—.13
December	10.95	—.15
January	11.05	—.13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 15.

May	10.15	—.11
July	10.41	—.10
Middling Spot	9.90	—.11

NEW YORK.

New York, April 15.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	10.17
July	10.42
October	10.73

New York, Noon Call:—

May	10.16
July	10.39
October	10.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 17,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 15.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.37
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.57
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.77
Oomra, Good	3.77
Oomra, Fully Good	3.97
Oomra, Fine	4.17
Bengal, Good	3.53
Bengal Fully Good	3.63
Bengal, Fine	3.83
Scinde, Fully Good	3.63
Scinde, Fine	3.83
Scinde, Superfine	3.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 15.

	Opening	Closing	
April		5.44	—.10
May	5.49	5.47	—.11
June		5.51	—.11
July	5.57	5.56	—.10
August		5.60	—.10
September		5.63	—.10
October	5.63	5.67	—.10
November		5.71	—.10
December		5.75	—.10
January	5.80	5.79	—.10
February		5.83	—.10
March	5.83	5.87	—.10
April		5.91	—.09
Middling Spot		5.80	—.10

LONDON METAL.

London, April 15.

Copper Braziers, £57.

Yellow Metal, £42-1/2.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £11.

Corrugated sheets, 24 Gauge, £11.

Tin, English Ingots, £116-1/4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 15.

Estimated Spot Sales 8,000 bales.

Sales for Export 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

PRICES REFUSE TO MOVE.

Absence Of Business.

Bombay, April 16.

Before the truce, we were doing better business, said a Share Broker and while he expected increased business after the truce to his surprise he finds no business and for the last few days he could not sign a single contract. This is the state of affairs on the Stock Exchange. The daily turnover has declined considerably and stray buying or selling of 2 and 5 shares fails to make any change in the value of the scrip. As a matter of fact there are no clients, all Brokers have assumed the role of clients and are trying to make up their expenses. However one thing seems certain that there is nobody bullish or bearish and a profit of Rs. 2/8 or 5/- is considered satisfactory. Thus there remains nothing to call attention.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 16.

Bombay Dyeing 699, 701, 700, 701.
Century 257.
Colaba 108-2.
Crescent 78-12.
Fazul 410, 11, 10.
Indore 368.
Madhowji 230.
Nagpur 371, 70, 71.
New Great 167.
Pearl 250, 50-10.
Simplex 70-10. P
Swadeshi 290, 91, 90.
Burma 451, 47, 50, 48.
Hydro 108, 8-2.
Tram 120-15, 21.
Deff. 283.
Ord. 25-4, 8
Bundi 15-8.
Indian 197, 96.
Katni Ord. 176.
Alcock 165.

MILLS.

Bombay, April 16.

100 Ahm. Advance	303-12
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	111-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	701-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	257-8
500 Central India P.	446-4
100 Central India	371-4
100 Colaba	108- 2
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	78-12
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-6-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	5-0
250 Fazulbhoy	410-10
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	125- 0
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	368-2
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	10-4
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	146- 4
250 Laxmi	970
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Manecji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	447-8
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	167-8
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	155
250 Pearl	250-10
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1800
250 Simplex	70-0
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	290-0
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1545
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-5 Ctntral	14-4
£10-5 Eastern	72-8 xd.
500 Imperial	1072- 8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	266-4
100-50 India	82
5 Union	3-4- 6

CEMENT.

100 Katni 2nd P.	105.0
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	196-4
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	10520
40 Katni Dr	710-0
100 Katni	176-4
10 Punjab P.	9-10
10 Punjab	9-4
100 Shahabad	358-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-10
15 New India	17-14
200-100 Oriental	1632-8
10 Vulcan	5-12-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val	588-12
50 Bom Tram P.	64-8
50 Bom Tram	121-4
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
100 Tata Hydro	108-12
1000 Tata Power P.	1107-8
1000 Tata Power	455-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	780- 0
100 Amritsar Patti	118-0
100 Central Province	80-4
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Gujrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	641-4

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12.0
10 Shivrajpur	15-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-14
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30 Tata Steel D.	283-12
75 Tata Steel	25-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	165-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	191-4
50 Bom. Telephone	47-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-14-0
125 Burma Old	448-2
50 Bom. Burma New	168- 4
100 Indian Bleaching	148-12
15 Scindia	7-0-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-8-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-13-6

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 16.

Following a further decline in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 199/4 for Broach J.-A. delivery and declined to Rs. 198/4 on long liquidation and selling by Japanese houses. At this level there was increased short covering by commission houses and bears which rallied prices to Rs. 199/-. Liverpool opened steady at unchanged rates. Local market improved future on Jobber's buyisg.

Later advices from Liverpool was better and the market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under.

Broach A/M. 195/12.
Broach J/A. 200/12.
Oomra May 172/8.
Oomra July 174/8.
Bengal May 154/4.
Bengal July 154/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

April	136-00	—5-80
July	129-40	—3-80
Oct.	126-90	—2-70

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 16.

Bengal 152 May.
Bengal 153 July.
Broach 194 A/M.
Broach 199 J/A.
Umra 171 May.
Umra 173 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	164	161	157	153
Punjab	162	159	155	151
Rajputana	103	160	156	152
Broach	204	200	196	192
Punjab American	212	208	204	200
Kadi-Vermagaon	206	202	198	194
Dholera	200	196	192	188
Kalajin	203	202	192	194
Surat	264	260	256	252
Rajpipla	264	260	256	252
Navsari	284	280	276	272
Umra No. 3	178	174	170	—
C P No. 1	192	188	184	
C P No. 2	184	180	176	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 16.

203 Toyomankwa Mandusar 181 1/2.

100 Motiram Wagji Sujulpur 183 1/2.

127 A. Damodar Mahu 151.

35 A Damodar Mahu 164.

100 B. Mavji Aligarh 161.

100 Kotak & Co. Pachora 169.

100 Chucheti T & Co. S. American 201 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

Bengal Superfine		165
,, Fine		160
,, F.G.		155
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	160
,,	F.G.	155
Wardha-Kingt	Fine	180
Nagpur Savner	,,	185
Yeotmal	,,	175
Arvi	,,	175
Amraoti	,,	170
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	170
Mulkapur	,,	165
Khandesh	,,	165
Muthia	,,	160
,,	F.G.	155
Nanded/Purna	FGGS	180
Sailu	,,	170
Parbhani	,,	175
Burwah Sanavad	Fine	175
Indore/Ujjain	,,	185
Broach	,,	200
,,	FG	195

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, April 16.

Linseed May	7-7-6
Linseed Sept	7-6-9
Wheat May	3-4-3
Wheat Sept	4-1-3

Real Rolled Golden Wrist Watch
Cheapest and best in Market

Rs. 3-10-0 only

Rs. 3-10-0 only

A high grade Golden Wrist Watch, very strong and good-looking, small size, latest consignment offered for a short time. Indeed this is equal to a watch of Rs 50. Three years guarantee with an attractive strap for Rs. 3/10 only.

KINGSTON WATCH AGENCY
195/1, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
V. DHRU & CO.
17 Elphinstone Circle Bombay

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—
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Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

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Whether the reply or the Talisman should be sent by V.P.P. or the cost is sent by money order should be stated, and your address should be written clearly. V.P. charges extra. For further particulars write to:—HANUMANTHUPASI V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, B.A.Sc.
GANDHI JOTTISHA NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI, (Madras Presy.)

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1931.

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Bombay Muslim Manifesto.

SEPARATE-ELECTORATES DISASTROUS TO COMMUNITY AND COUNTRY.

DELHI CONFERENCE DENOUNCED

The following manifesto has been issued by Nationalist Mussalmans of Bombay:—

We have read with feelings of pain and disgust the Press reports of the meeting of so-called All Parties' Muslim Conference recently held in Delhi. Many of the speeches made in that Conference were wild and irresponsible while the tone and substance of many of its resolutions did not represent the authentic voice of the Muslim community in the country. The Conference, composed at it was, had, in fact no justification in arrogating to itself its high-sounding title and, far from giving expression to the genuine views and sentiments of the community in regard to its place in the future constitution of the country, it has rendered a great disservice to it by adding fuel to the fire of inter-communal fear and distrust. We feel, therefore, that it is due to the community to which we belong that we should lose no time in making it clear to the public that the Conference did not represent but misrepresented the attitude of the Indian Muslims towards both the present situation and the future constitution of the country. We have no hesitation in saying that our community is anxious to secure a settlement of the communal question on truly national lines.

We consider separate electorates as much disastrous to our community as to the country. We believe that the protection of the rights of minorities is a national interest and are, therefore, confident that, given a spirit of give and take on the part of the leaders of both Hindus and Muslims, it is possible to secure a settlement based on joint electorates which will fully satisfy our community.

Holding this belief as we do we cannot too strongly express our disapproval of the proceedings and decisions of the Delhi Conference.

DEPUTATIONS TO VICEROYS

Similarly we take this opportunity of condemning the hole and corner and thoroughly unconstitutional manner in which the "Muslim Committee" of Bombay has organised deputations to wait on the incoming and outgoing Viceroys on behalf of the Muslims of Bombay. The "Muslim Committee" is entitled to organise deputations. But it has no right to speak in the name of the Muslims of Bombay and, and certainly no right to claim, as we understand its addresses claim, that the Muslims of Bombay are in favour of the continuance of the pernicious system of separate electorates.

THE DONGRI OUTRAGE

We cannot conclude this statement without expressing our sense of abhorrence of the dastardly outrage that was committed by some hooligans at the recent Dongri meeting addressed by Maulana Syed Ataullah Shah Bhukhari. The hooliganism was an organised one and resulted in the death of a brave Pathan volunteer. It appears that there are certain irresponsible persons who consider that organised hooliganism is the best argument against the rising tide of nationalism.

We warn those responsible sections of Muslims, who do not share our political views, not merely to dissociate themselves from such hooliganism but also to take effective steps to prevent its repetition; for if they do not do so and allow the goonda force to repeat its performance, they will stand condemned in the eyes of the public, of conniving at, if not supporting its activities.

We pay our respectful tribute to the patriotism of Bachai Noor Mahomed who fell a victim to the hooliganism at Dongri and we trust his sacrifice will bring home to our erring brethren who seek to bully Nationalists by hooliganism, that they are committing a crime against the religion they profess by resorting to such despicable methods.

Sd. S. A. Brelvi,
„ M. C. Chagla,
„ Yusuf J. Meherally,
„ Jan Mahomed I. Sayani,
„ Kulsum Sayani,
„ (Mrs.) S. A. Somjee,
„ Abdul Rehman Mitha,
„ M. A. Basit,
„ K. A. Somjee,
„ Hassan H. Himany,
„ Moinuddin Harris,
„ Dr. Mazharul Haque Gour
„ (Moulvi) Mahomed Ali.
„ (Moulvi) Mohyeddin Ahmed Kasuri,
„ E. Kajiji,
„ Siraj A. Vasi,
„ A. Y. Calcuttawalla,
„ Abid Ali Jafferbhai,
„ Mahomedali Rajabally,
„ Munshi Salamatullah,
„ Faizullah Ebrahim,
„ Yousuf Moledina,
„ Abdus Salam,
„ Hasanali F. J. Mooraj,
„ (Dr.) Rajabali Patel,
„ Hasan Ali Cassumally Jairajibhoy,
„ Mirza Rashid Ali Baig,
„ Badrul Hasan Jalali,
„ Ghulam Ahmed Khan Arzu,
„ Abdullah Rahimtoolah,
„ Husain Ali Vishram,
„ F. R. Shatudi,
„ (Dr.) Kalimuddin,
„ S. M. Ebrahim, and
„ Habib Shakoor.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS IN ALLAHABAD

Mr. Khwaja's Speech

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

As announced by Mr. A. M. Khwaja in the public meeting on Friday a public meeting of Mussalmans was held on Saturday. Dr. Daira Shah Ajmal, Dr. Faruqi, Bar-at-Law presided. Mr. Khwaja invited the audience to ask any question which might help them to form a correct opinion on the present situation and to remove any doubt which they might be entertaining or to remove suspicions which might have been created in the minds by either interested persons or those who exploit the Muslim community for personal reasons. Some five or six persons put questions which were answered by Mr. Khwaja who thereafter spoke at length on the present situation exhorting the Mussalmans to come to an honourable settlement with the sister communities and to observe peace in any case. It was apparent that there was a rowdy element present in the meeting which attempted to create disturbance but Mr. Khwaja was persistent and continued to speak. Some twenty persons left the meeting and the speaker continued. A large number of delegates were elected to the forthcoming All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference at Lucknow.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

Branch Formed In Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

A meeting of the representative Mussalmans who hold Nationalist views was held on Sunday night at Mr. Khwaja's residence No. 12, Albert Road, at which Dr. Syed Mahmud explained the present political situation and dwelt at length on the pros and cons of the Delhi Muslim Conference resolution and the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah. Taking one by one he explained how far the Nationalist Muslims by their efforts and sacrifice, had secured the co-operation of the Hindus for achieving their object. He explained the difficulties that the Congress had to face from all communities if some Muslims persisted in their ultra-communal demands which would make an honourable settlement impossible. After Dr. Syed Mahmud's speech a strong representative Committee was formed as the local branch of the Muslim Nationalists Party and office-bearers were elected. Some more names were added as delegates as it is hoped that not less than thirty delegates from Allahabad town and district would attend the Lucknow Conference. The special feature was that two Muslim ladies Mrs. Khwaja and Mrs. Jang offered themselves to attend the All-India Muslim Conference at Lucknow as delegates.

The following were elected as office-bearers:

President:— Mir Kakhruddin Husain, Rais, Allahabad.

Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. Mahmudullah, Barrister, Syed Hyder Mehdi, Advocate, Hakim Mohd. Ahsan and Sheikh Jamal Ahmad Senior Vice-Chairman, Allahabad District Board and Raiskara.

Treasurer: Dr. M. U. S. Jang. M.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.

Secretary:—Dr. H. H. Farooqi. M.A., D.Ph., Bar-at-Law.

Joint Secretaries:—Syed Mohammad Shahid, Sajjada Nashin, Daira Shah Ajmal, Syed Abdul Moid and Syed Sha Saghir Hasan, Rais, Jhoosi.

Committee:— Messrs. A. M. Khwaja, Sherwani, Abdul Khaliq, Hakim Wali Ahmad, Hafiz Abdul Latif, Syed Muzaffar Hasan, Syed Nazeer Ali, Syed Hasan Askari, Md. Yakub, Mukhtar, Shah Akbar Husain, Zahid Husain Khan, Abdul Hamid Khan, Shah Bahruddin Masihuddin Khan, Mohd. Akbar, M. Jalaluddin (Advocate), (Dr.) Md. Nasim (Barrister), M. Ahmad Ansari D.C.L., (Barrister) and S. Zafar Mehdi (Barrister).

TO STOP FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

Dealer Shot

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE IN TRIAL

AMRITSAR, April 15.

Nandlal, the youngman who was arrested in connection with the shooting of Sohanlal, the foreign cloth dealer was produced before Mr. Azizuddin, Magistrate, under Section 307 I.P.C. and Section 20 Arms Act. Prosecution witness Ghulam Qadir deposed that the accused had told him that in order to stop cloth dealers from the sale of foreign cloth, he would kill one of them. The accused produced a pistol from his trouser and asked the witness to join him in the task. The witness refused, whereupon the accused questioned the witness to keep it secret. The following day, witness heard that Sohanlal had been shot.

Cross-examined, witness stated that so long as he was not called by the police to make a statement in the case he did not speak to anybody about the talk he had had with the accused.

Witness Giansingh stated that the accused showed him a pistol for shooting foreign cloth dealers, seven days before the outrage. The witness had declined the invitation to join him in the shooting.

Peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops, started by men and women volunteers, continues.—A. P.

Bombay Life Assurance Company Directors Entertained

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Kochikar Padmanabha Pai, Managing Proprietor of Kochikar Brothers., entertained the Directors of the Bombay Life Assurance Company Limited, at their new local office at Esmail Building, Loharchal, on last Friday evening. Messrs. Kochikar Brothers are the branch Secretaries of the Bombay Life Assurance Company Limited for Southern India, including Madras Presidency and the Indian States, as well as the special agents for Bombay and suburbs, and their firm has done pioneer work in Swadeshi life insurance throughout Southern India for over twenty years. Amongst those present at the "At Home" were Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, Mr. Kanjiji Mr. Phiroze Billimoria and Mr. J. L. Mehta, the Bombay Manager of the Company.

Rangoon, April 16.—The Imperial Airways airliner carrying mails for Australia left for Alorstar at 7/10 this morning.—A. P.

BIG BROTHER'S LATEST

—:o:—

Sherwani Condemns Sabre-Rattling

SPEECHES WILL INCITE HOOLIGANISM.

ALIGARH, April 14.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, interviewed by the Representative of the "Leader" in connection with the communal situation, stated, 'I was sorry and pained to read the violent statements made by Mr. Shaukat Ali in his recent speeches and interviews. The speeches can only tend to incite 'goondaism' and will do an immense amount of harm to Muslim cause. The nationalist Muslims should and must ignore the hollow-pompous words and should calmly pursue the course they have chalked out for themselves. The Muslim community cannot be hoodwinked any longer and educated Muslim India is fast veering round to the nationalist point of view. Maulana Shaukat Ali has always had divided notions of his own capacity and influence although the facts have been sternly challenging him all through. I earnestly appeal to Maulana Shaukat Ali to supplement his abuses by logic if he has any. The Maulana will be well advised to fight with his own weaknesses and misgivings first before throwing a challenge to the apostle of non-violence from the cozy cushions of the Hornby Road.

First Woman Surgeon In Turkey

Suad Hanem, a young married woman, has become Turkey's first woman surgeon, passing brilliantly an examination before a jury composed of the most eminent specialists in Turkey.

"When I was first called on to attend an operation as an assistant surgeon I found it exceedingly trying," said Madame Hanem to a pressman.

"After six or eight months, however, I was able to overcome my feelings, and the first operation I performed for appendicitis was entirely successful.

"For my diploma I had to perform an exceedingly difficult operation before 15 doctors."

Suad Hanem says the time has come for other Turkish women to follow her in view of the wide field that lies open to their activities.

HARDWAR RISHIKUL ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

About Rs. 4,000 Collected.

HARDWAR, April 15

The Anniversary of Rishikul Hardwar was celebrated from 10th to 13th April where many Prominent persons attended.

About Rs. 4,000 were received.

Kavi Sammelan, Sanskrit Sammelan and Sangit Sammelan formed special features of the anniversary this year. Two dramas of Sadama Charittra and Padmavti were staged successfully by the local dramatic club.

Exhibits of Khadar, drawing and other articles prepared by the Bramacharies were greatly appreciated. Feats strength and archery were shown by the Brahmcharis to the evening of 13th Pt. Mansaram Sanatak, Rishikul proposed that students of the Rishikul and Rishikul Ayurvedic College should use Khaddar and take part in the service of the Motherland, which seconded by Kaviratna Radhesham and passed unanimously.

CONGRESS MEMBERS SWEEP THE POLLS AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

Hinganghat Observes National Week

(From A Correspondent.)

HINGANGHAT, April 15.

The Congress Municipal Party, gave a crushing defeat to the anti-Congress Party by capturing 8 out of 12 seats in the Municipal elections. Amongst the remaining four one is independent. Thus the "Loyalist" party got three seats only. Two anti-Congress candidates got their deposits forfeited.

Hinganghat observed the national week most enthusiastically. Khaddar was hawked by Desh Sevika volunteers and other workers. Members for the Congress were enrolled and ward meetings explaining the Message of Karachi Congress were held during the week.

CENSURE OF LABOUR GOVT.

—:o:—

Prospects Of Success Lessened

LIBERAL PARTY STILL UNDECIDED

LONDON, April 15.

The prospects of a Government defeat in the House of Commons on 16th April on the Conservative motion of censure with regard to unemployment are lessened by the decision of the independent Labour Party group of leftwing Labourites numbering fourteen to vote against the motion. The Liberal Party meeting this evening decided to await the statement of Government's spokesman tomorrow before determining its attitude.—Reuter.

LABOUR SUCCESS IN BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, April 16.

The Bye-election from East Woolwich due to the elevation of Labourite Snell to Peerage has resulted as follows:—

Hicks (Labour) 16200 votes.

Shrapnell Smith (Conservative) 12357 votes—Reuter.

LIQUOR PICKETS ARRESTED

—:o:—

Andhra Lady With Little Daughter In Lock Up

SECUNDERABAD, April 16.

Secunderabad Police arrested last night Kanakamma, an Andhra Lady from Nellore and twelve others picketing liquor shops in the administered area in defiance of Section 144 which was recently promulgated. It is alleged that when the police told the pickets to disperse they refused to do so and were thereupon arrested under Section 188 for disobeying a Magistrate's order. Among those arrested are four students one of whom was bailed out last night. The rest are in police custody for failing to furnish the required security and will be produced before the Second Magistrate. The little daughter of Kanakamma is with her in the lock-up.—A. P.

SEVA DAL ACTIVITIES

—:o:—

Training Camp For Kanara.

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Apr. 14.

Before a huge gathering on Sunday last Mr. Krasnrao Mudwedkar of Dharwar performed the opening ceremony of the Seva Dal Training Camp for Kanara District. The meeting was representative. The Bhagini Mandal members were present.

Mr. Ranganathrao Devakar, President, K. P. C. C. delivered a speech on the importance of Seva Dal Camps and the meritorious services the Seva Dal volunteers rendered during the Satyagraha Campaign. Young men from all over the District, numbering about fifty, have joined the camp as residential students.

Doctor Hardikar, secretary-general of the Hindustani Seva Dal is expected here shortly.

T. U. Propaganda On G. I. P. Railway

—:o:—

Bhaiyajee Kulkerni, Khedgiker and Mrs. Girjabai Bhatt, who are specially deputed by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, to organise the Railway Workers on the South East line of the G. I. P. Railway, addressed two meetings, one at Ghorpari Yard and the other at Ponna near the Railway Hospital. Both these meetings were largely attended. They dwelt at great length on the policy of the Railway Board in carrying out the present retrenchment and said that the Board has miserably failed to implement its own promise.

Speaking about the breakdown of the amalgamation of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union and the G.I.P. Staff Union, the speaker said that Joshi, Mehta and company were solely responsible for it. The leaders of the Staff Union did not want amalgamation and with that end in view, they refused to persue the negotiation on a flimsy and silly ground.

The workers denounced the suicidal tactics of the leaders of the Staff Union, joined the Railwaymen's Union in a large number and promised to go on strike if the Federation decided to declare the same.

Kerala Free From Communal Canker

HINDUS, MUSLIMS AND CHRISTIANS COMPETE IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE

WAR ON LIQUOR AND FOREIGN CLOTH

"Women in Kerala have broken their chains once for all. Their thirst for freedom cannot be repressed any longer. I think our organisation's have given a good account of themselves during the Satyagraha movement and have amply justified our claim for All-India recognition. We have been in the vanguard of the fight. When the Congress Committees were declared unlawful in Kerala and all the male workers were clapped in jail, the women took up the challenge to the dismay of the authorities," said Miss Karthyayini Amma, the well-known Congress leader and organiser of Desh Sevika Sangh in Kerala, in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle."

AT THE CALL OF THE COUNTRY.

Miss Karthiyayini is a graduate of the Madras University and was a member of the Cochin Educational Service. When the authorities of the Cochin Government was called upon her to explain her conduct" for having delivered a lecture on 'Khaddar' and its importance in Indian economics." She refused to give the explanation. Subsequently when Mahatmaji inaugurated the Satyagraha campaign she gave up her job and plunged head long into the movement. Her organising capacity was duly recognised by the authorities who awarded her 3 months' imprisonment for having led a procession against the order of the Magistrate. At present she is staying in Bombay studying the various women organisations in the city.

NO COMMUNALISM IN KERALA.

"We have no Hindu-Muslim problem in that part of the country. Hindus, Muslims, and Christians vie with one another in doing their best for the country. We had a Christian lady as 'Dictator' and many Moplas (the fighting race of Malabar) on the War-Councils. "Al-Ameen" the Muslim vernacular daily of Kerala had to suspend its publication on account of the repressive Press Ordinance. Its editor was also sent to jail. It is really a great tribute paid to the patriotism and self sacrificing spirit of the Keralt Muslims. No Joint-electorate or separate-electorate question agitate our minds. We have complete faith in the Mahatma to whom we have left all these" declared this woman-warrior of Kerala.

SEPARATION OF KERALA.

Our representative desired to know why she was so keen on Kerala being made a separate unit in the proposed Federal Government and whether it was analogous to the Sind separation problem. This question went straight to her heart and in her calm and sedate tone came the answer: "Most people, of course non-Malayalees, think that we advocate separation on communal or purely political grounds. There, as I told you, there is no minority or majority question in Kerala as there as in Sind. Kerala differs from the other part of South viz. Tamil Nad and Andhra Desa in language, custom, tradition culture, etc. It is one of the inexpitcable anomalies of British Rule in Inida that Kerala has been tacked on to the tail of the Madras Presidency. Your analogy of Sind is, I fear, highly misleading."

CONGRESS WORK.

Then the conversation turned on Congress work in Kerala. She said: "Owing to lack of publicity, people outside Kerala have not yet known how phenomenal was the response made by Kerala to the call of the Congress. No less than 700 volunteers courted imprisonment. To-day at least 40 per cent of liquor shops in north Malabar remain closed. Most of the other shops are doing little business. The village organisations of Kerala, she said, are the pride of the land. Kelappan (whom she called the 'Vallabhbhai' of Kerala) has worked miracles. Malliparamba alone can supply khadi enough for the whole province. There they have made excellent facilities for weaving aid so both the process go hand in hand. Kerala has thoroughly imbibed the message of khadi and even Mill made Swadeshi find little favour among the people. "I am going to do everything humanly possible to combat trade in liquor and foreign cloth. That is my future programme. I believe women are the best fitted for that work. We shall mobilise all our forces. God willing, we shall keep the Congress banner flying," she concluded.

DREAM OF MAHRASHTRA UNIVERSITY

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Marathi Literary Conference At Andheri.

The second session of the Marathi Literary Conference was successfully held under the auspices of the Suburban District Literary Society in the Guzdar Hall, at Andheri on 4th and 5th instant. Prof. V. B. Naik of the Fergusson College was in the Chair.

The session began with a song "Maharashtra Geet" sung by girls. Dr. Kurulkar, the President of the Reception Committee in his welcome address paid a warm tribute to "Poet Kumar Yashod" who according to him conceived the idea of the Conference. He dwelt on the past glory of the land now comprising the Bombay Suburban District stressing its importance from the point of view of religious development, and archaeology by referring to "Surparak" the ancient seat of learning near Sopara and the "Kennery Caves" near Borivli. He concluded by making a reference to the sad demise of Mr. Desai, author of the "Karkun" and Kumar Yashod, author of "Yashodainee" and asserted that the soul of the late Col. Kirtikar a well-known Marathi poet of Andheri, would rejoice to see the Conference held at that place.

HIS OWN CONTRIBUTION.

The President, Prof. V. B. Naik made a passing reference to his own attempts for the introduction of Marathi as an optional language in the Bombay University and said that though it was quite possible to give instruction through the medium of Marathi in scientific subjects, no sincere endeavour had been made to give the people easy access to scientific literature through that language.

He then referred to his propaganda in that direction and the success he had achieved in convincing the Bombay University that Marathi deserved to become a medium of instruction. He expressed the opinion that dream of the Maharashtra University was likely to be realised in the near future.

"Many instructive books are being written in Marathi, some of them so very valuable that even foreigners would stand to gain by reading them," said he, and added "the Marathi language is capable of expressing minute shades of meaning by its subtle power of expression and it enjoys facility in the matter of coining new words. But there is a lack of scientific text books in Marathi. This lack of suitable text books stands in the way of Marathi language gaining recognition as a medium of instruction from the Bombay University.

Prof. Bhagwat, Messrs. Altekar, Ghate, Erulkar and Tipnis read papers on the subjects chosen for discussion. The proceedings terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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